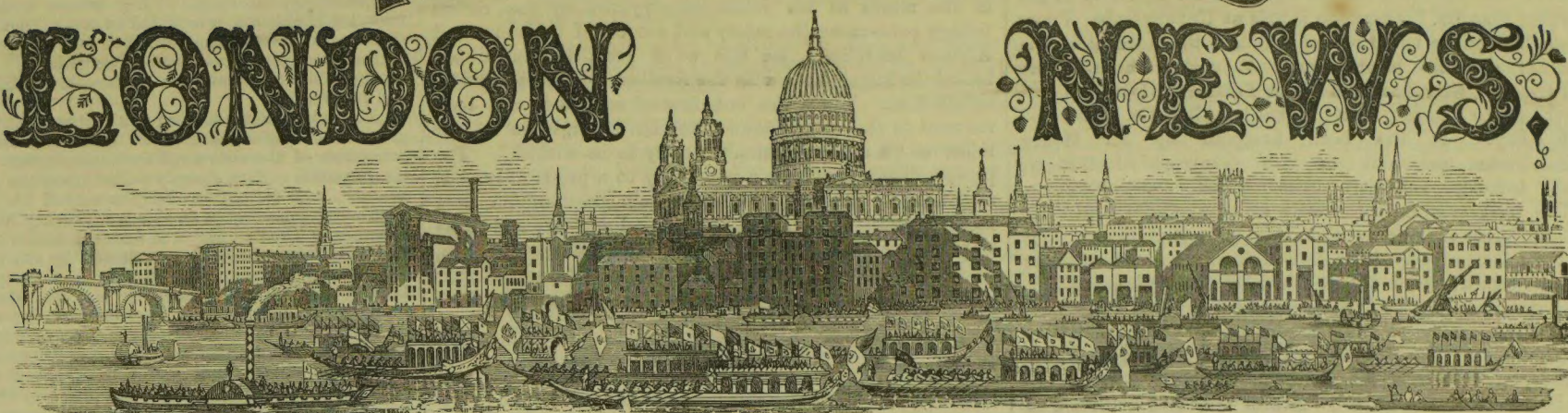


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

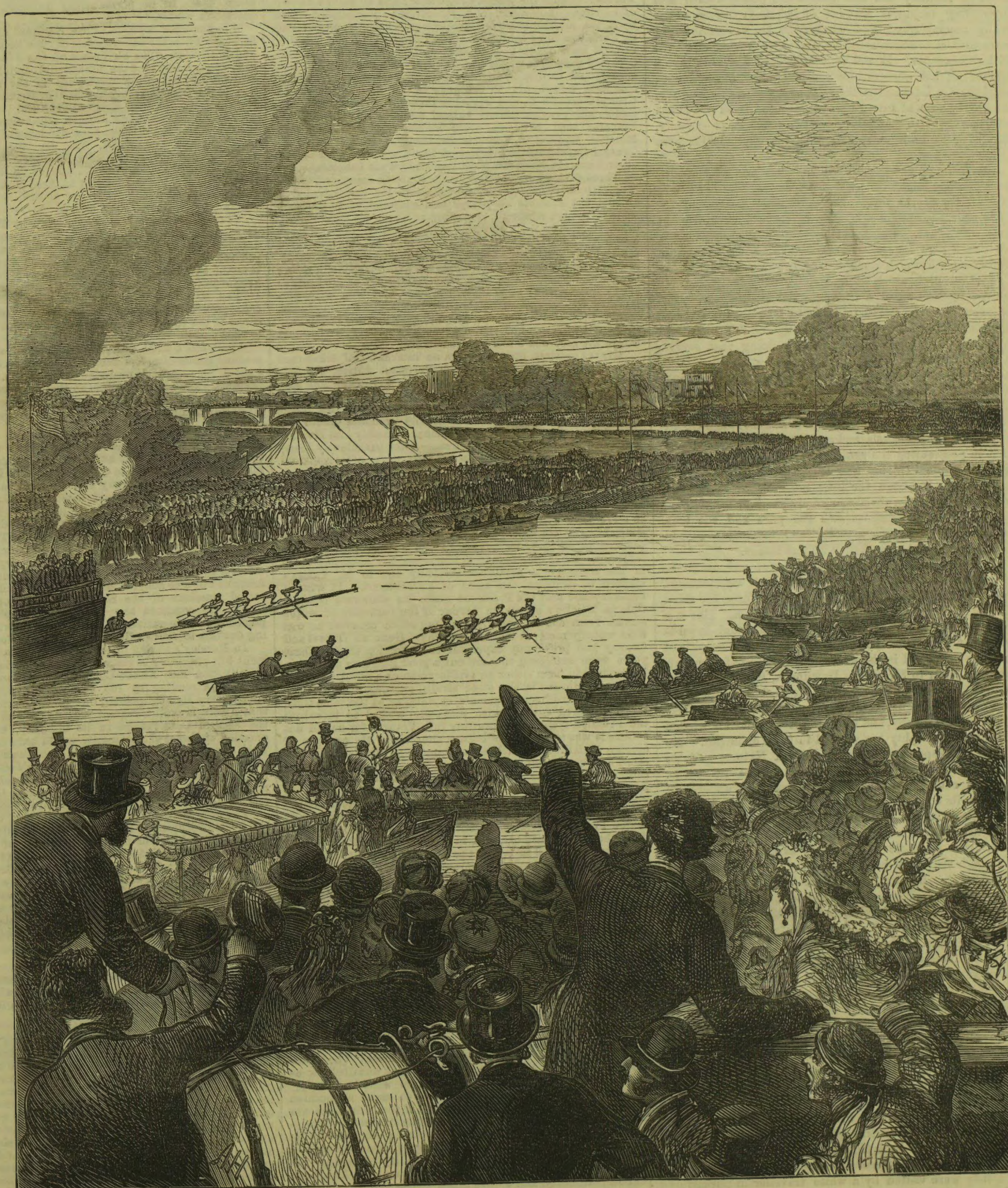


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THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED BOAT-RACE: THE START.  
SEE PAGE 583.



## SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At length, after a considerable period of uncertainty, news has arrived from the eastern coast of Africa to the effect that Dr. Livingstone is safe at Unyanyembe. There would seem to be no reason to doubt the authentic character of this information. It comes through the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company, and seems to have been forwarded by Dr. Kirk via Bombay. It has been accepted by Sir Henry Rawlinson, president of the Geographical Society, as bearing sufficient evidence of trustworthiness. The telegrams are necessarily extremely brief, and their descriptions of facts are, therefore, somewhat obscure; but to Sir Henry, who is so thoroughly acquainted with the exact conditions of the problem Dr. Livingstone was engaged in solving, the briefest intimations would carry with them a significance confirmatory of the facts to which they allude. These facts, we understand, may be thus interpreted:—Dr. Livingstone has personally investigated, and has finally set at rest, whatever remained uncertain in regard to the sources of the Nile. He has ascertained that the great river which debouches into the Mediterranean takes its rise in certain streams which flow down the slopes of an extensive table-land between 10 and 12 degrees of south latitude—near about the region pitched upon by Ptolemy as that within which the Nile commences its course. A writer in the *Daily News* of Monday last sets before the public a clear and interesting technical account of what Livingstone has really accomplished, and what facts he has established since he last communicated to the outer world the results of his researches. It will be unnecessary for us to give a resumé of his observations and inferences, inasmuch as, until further information has been received in this country, the chief points of interest to be gathered from the latest telegrams resolve themselves into two conclusions—namely, that Livingstone is safe, and that his explorations have been successful.

A strangely romantic history, extending over a vast tract of time, might be written respecting the successive explorations of the Nile. The adventure demanded for its furtherance special aptitudes rarely conjoined in the same individual. Dr. Livingstone possesses these aptitudes in a high degree. In the first place, he has within himself an illimitable store of enthusiasm in regard to the kind of question which he undertook to investigate. He has the restlessness of a true practical geographer. His patience, however, is not to be worn out, nor his courage to be daunted. He is sustained through all difficulties and dangers by the simple faith that he is doing that service to his generation which he is best qualified to do, and which no other man, even if equally able, would be equally willing to do. Few men in our day have better known how to transmute into a life of toil, privation, and self-sacrifice the spirit of religious devotedness. The conscientious and assiduous cultivation of this spirit in prosecuting the great enterprises which now illustrate his name explains how it became possible for him, isolated as he has been for long intervals of time from almost everything in the shape of civilisation, to preserve unimpaired his sympathies with the pure and the true, and, to that extent, his capacity for satisfactorily accomplishing the object upon which he was intent.

It will be asked by some what useful end is to be gained by these and similar geographical explorations. The answer, perhaps, will have but little force for those who see no impropriety in putting the question. But it is one which will more than satisfy the intellectual inquisitiveness of generous and ingenuous minds. The pith of it may be presented in the words of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, in a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson, says he has and will assist those who have been sent "to explore the mysterious regions of the unknown country, because their object is praiseworthy, and tends to increase our knowledge of what the Almighty has created in these countries." No information respecting the handiworks of Nature, animate or inanimate, can wisely be treated as of no value. Nothing concerning humanity, however apparently remote in its connection with it, ought to be set down as not worth knowing. Nobody can foresee what profit may accrue to mankind, even in the low matter of commercial traffic, from scientific geographical explorations, carried out though they may have been at great pecuniary and personal cost. But we do not care to put our appreciation of this kind of enterprise upon so low a level. It is not alone in mere physical benefits that one would wish to seek a sufficient reason for such a life-work as that of Dr. Livingstone. He has opened up a new range of interesting facts which may hereafter explain much that at present is wrapped in mystery. He has brought to our knowledge the existence and the habitudes of previously unknown tribes of men, upon whose minds his appearance among them and the general tenour of his life may produce impressions that will tend to enlarge the scope and elevate the character of their ordinary thinking. It may be long before they or we shall be in a position to estimate the ultimate value of his discoveries; but it is not by any means unlikely that, at some comparatively distant date, the races of men who now inhabit the central regions of the great African continent may look back from an advanced stage of civilisation, and may trace the commencement of it to the time when they were visited by a white traveller in pursuit of geographical knowledge, who communicated to them facts and prospects intimately associated with their well-being,

but which otherwise they were never likely to have acquired.

Speculations of this kind may, or may not, be started in the minds of his fellow-countrymen by the recent tidings concerning the safety and success of the renowned African traveller. Be this as it may, the public has hailed the information with the liveliest and most grateful satisfaction. There are but few of us who do not look forward to the re-appearance of Dr. Livingstone in our midst as "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The prospect has risen from a possibility to a probability. It may now be described, without much presumption, as a moral certainty. It gladdens us; and whether it does so most for his sake, for our own, or for the sake of science, we need not, and happily we care not, to determine.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 13.

The annual Parisian fête par excellence during the Second Empire, which the miseries of the siege and the escapades of the Commune prevented being held last year, was revived on Sunday last, and attracted, if not all its habitual celebrities—including that marvellous display of feminine toilettes for which it had become distinguished—almost as great an assemblage as when one or more crowned heads, guests of the Emperor, occupied the Imperial tribune. Fortunately, the weather was, on the whole, favourable; and by noon a torrent of carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians precipitated itself upon the hippodrome of Longchamps, where the Grand Prix de Paris was to be contested. The President of the Republic arrived soon after two o'clock, and, with Madame Thiers, occupied the places where the Emperor and Empress had been accustomed to display themselves, under the watchful eyes of countless mouchards, to the gaze of an aristocratic crowd. Grouped around M. and Madame Thiers, the former of whom had as many racing-glasses turned towards him as ever the Emperor used to have, were Prince and Princess Orloff, Marshal MacMahon, General de Cissey (Minister of War), General Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, together with several other Generals, Ministers, deputies, and public functionaries.

Three preliminary insignificant contests being decided, at four o'clock precisely the nine starters for the Grand Prix quitted the *enceinte du pesage* and cantered up to the well-known ivy-clad windmill, returning in single file past the tribunes to take up their positions at the starting-place. After a couple of failures the horses got away in magnificent style, the Duke of Hamilton's horse Bar-le-Duc making the running, and his two other horses, Little Agnes and Barbillon, heading Cremorne up to the third turn, when the winner of the English Derby sprung away from his competitors, and won with perfect ease by a couple of lengths, Barbillon coming in second, and M. Lefèvre's Reine, who failed to get away and lost ground at the start, securing the third place. The betting immediately before the race was 6 to 4 on Cremorne.

Graver matters, however, than an international horse-race have engaged the attention of the Parisians during the past week. The President of the Republic's favourite and successful stratagem, whenever the Assembly becomes recalcitrant to his will, is to threaten the deputies with his resignation, a menace which invariably reduces them to submission. The scene in the National Assembly last Monday afternoon was a most singular one. After turbulently interrupting M. Thiers in the course of his speech, after applauding his opponents at his expense, the entire Assembly, with the exception of fifty-six members and a few who abstained, voted against General Guilleminet's amendment, reducing the term of active service in the army from five to four years, and in accordance with the views M. Thiers had expressed on the subject. And yet throughout the debate General Guilleminet's proposition seemed to have won the suffrages of a large majority. After clamouring in one sense, the Assembly voted in the contrary, a result undoubtedly due to M. Thiers's menace to abandon the reins of government. It was on Saturday last that the President made his elaborate reply to General Trochu's speech in favour of the reduction of active service from five to three years, on which occasion he was most warmly received by the Assembly. Generals Ducrot and Chanzy had previously expressed their opinion that if three years were sufficient to turn out a good linesman they were inadequate to form either an artilleryman or a cavalry soldier. M. Thiers followed in the same strain, energetically combating General Trochu's arguments, explaining, at the same time, that he differed entirely with those who wished to introduce the Prussian system of recruiting into France, for he did not believe it was suited to the French character. He was not of opinion that France had been conquered in the late war because her army was not organised on the Prussian system, but rather because there were at Berlin, a great Minister, a great King, and a great warrior, who were supported by capable men. It was not, said M. Thiers, impressively, the Prussian army system, but the superior Prussian Government, which had beaten France. These observations produced great sensation throughout the Assembly, and, in conclusion, the President of the Republic passed in review the technical part of the subject, winding up by emphatically demanding that General Trochu's amendment should be rejected. The Assembly warmly applauded the speech at its termination, and discarded the Trochu amendment by 462 votes against 228.

Monday's sitting opened quite calmly, and no one could have foreseen the storm which was brewing. General Guilleminet argued in favour of his amendment (reducing active service from five to four years), and was answered by the Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, the reporter of the commission on the proposed law. Some rather violent expressions in General Guilleminet's address seem to have stung M. Thiers, who rose soon after and repeated in some degree the technical parts of his Saturday's speech. He accused the Assembly with discussing the measure from a political rather than a military point of view. Five years' active service he maintained to be necessary; to vote four, therefore, would be an act of madness. (Loud interruptions greeted this violent expression, as uncalled for as it was unexpected.) "I do not wish to wound anybody," resumed M. Thiers, "but it is my duty to make my opinion known to the Assembly. As for myself, if the five years are not voted, I shall leave (exclamations) this Chamber. Everyone here has the right to express his opinion—to think as he chooses. Well, it would be astonishing if those whom you have charged with the heavy responsibility of saving the country had not that same right (Movement). You have your responsibility, and I have mine. How can I accept my responsibility without retaining my liberty of opinion? You say to me, 'We shall vote as we please, and you shall remain there, at your post, the slave of our vote.' This cannot

be! (Agitation.) I defend the interests of our army," continued M. Thiers, extremely excited; "if you misunderstand them, I shall leave this Chamber, profoundly afflicted; but I cannot accept the responsibility which would be incumbent upon me if this law is modified in accordance with the amendments now under discussion. You may receive this declaration in the sense you please (Great agitation). I maintain what I have said, and I have said it because I think it plain-spoken and justifiable."

M. Thiers then quitted the tribune, and a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. M. de Kerdrel asked for the postponement of the vote until the morrow, but the President of the Republic rather sharply called upon the Assembly to vote at once, and refused to retract any of his expressions. M. Gambetta endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but signally failed. Eventually a little quiet was restored, and when the Assembly voted the amendment was rejected by 495 votes against 56. The minority, singularly enough, was composed entirely of Legitimist deputies, whereas it was the Radicals who were supposed to be the chief partisans of the amendment. M. Gambetta and the leaders of the Left abstained from voting either one way or the other, the ex-Dictator giving as his reason that the question had been changed from a military one into a political one. This was probably the sole reason for the overwhelming majority which the Government obtained.

Tuesday's sitting passed off in the most complete calm. One or two additional amendments to article 37 were disposed of, and the Assembly separated, after almost unanimously voting five years' active service, in accordance with the desires of the Government.

The funeral of Marshal Vaillant was celebrated on Saturday, at the Church of St. Clothilde, with much of the accustomed pomp accorded to defunct Marshals of France, after which the body was transferred to Dijon, the Marshal's native place, there to be permanently interred according to the deceased's wishes.

Elections for deputies to the National Assembly took place last Sunday in the departments of the Somme, Nord, Yonne, and in Corsica. The birthplace of the First Napoleon naturally enough returned the Bonapartist candidate, M. Abbattucci; but the Radical party triumphed in the three other departments, the Somme returning M. Deregnaucourt, the Yonne M. Bert, and the Nord M. Barni as deputies.

The Abbés Moulis and Junqua, who recently separated from the Church of Rome, have been condemned each to two years' imprisonment and 3000fr. fine for the publication of a novel entitled "Mysteries of a Bishopric—Scenes of Contemporary Jesuit Life," in the *Tribune* of Bordeaux. The editor of the *Tribune* was condemned to three months' imprisonment and 2000 francs fine.

## SPAIN.

The debate on the course pursued by Marshal Serrano in granting an amnesty to the Carlist insurgents was brought to a conclusion in the Senate on Monday, and the motion approving of the Marshal's conduct was adopted. A proposal that the religious orders should be re-established in Spain has been rejected by the Senate by 44 votes against 7.

The Ministry have presented their resignations, and in consequence the Senate and Congress have adjourned. The cause of the resignation is alleged to be that the King refused to sign certain bills.

Spain has a little difficulty with America. Mr. Houard, a medical gentleman, has been sent to prison by a Cuban court-martial for supplying medicine to the rebels. Two chests with the doctor's name were found in their possession, a fact which he explains by saying that he sold them three years ago. The American Minister at Madrid demands his release.

## GERMANY.

A new telegraph line between Berlin and London was opened yesterday week, and was inaugurated by a telegram sent from the Emperor to Queen Victoria, at Balmoral, expressing the hope that Germany and England may by this means of communication be bound together still more closely and affectionately.

A treaty respecting the Luxembourg Railway was signed, on Monday, by Germany and Luxembourg. The former undertakes to respect the neutrality of the latter, and binds itself not to use the line in time of war for military purposes.

At a sitting of the German Federal Council, on Tuesday, a draught bill was adopted authorising the police authorities to forbid members of the Society of Jesus, or of any kindred society, to reside in any part of the empire, even if they possess rights as natives. The necessary instructions for carrying out this measure will be issued by the Federal Council.

In Monday's sitting of the German Parliament the Government bill proposing to suspend the introduction of the Imperial Constitution into Alsace-Lorraine until Jan. 1, 1874, passed the second reading by 165 against 78 votes. The Federal Commissary Herzog pointed out, in the course of the debate, that Alsace-Lorraine was not yet ripe for the introduction of the Federal Constitution in its integrity, especially as the question of choice of nationality would have to be settled first. The Councils-General would enter upon their functions in the course of the current year. In Tuesday's sitting the supplemental postal treaty with Russia was adopted after the third reading; likewise the military penal code, Government consenting to some amendments suggested in Committee.

The jury intrusted with the examination of the plans for the German Houses of Parliament has awarded the first prize of 1000 Friedrichs d'or to M. L. Bohnstadt, of Gotha. Of the five prizes of 200 Friedrichs d'or for the next best plans two were given to Mr. G. G. Scott and to Mr. J. Scott, of London.

The arbitration of the San Juan boundary question, which was provided for by the Treaty of Washington, is rapidly approaching a conclusion. The English reply to the American Case has been delivered, unexpectedly, the telegram says; and Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at Berlin, immediately sent in the reply of his Government.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath reassembled yesterday week. The Ministry proposed a credit of 1,000,000 fl. in aid of the sufferers by the inundations in Bohemia.

## AMERICA.

Once more the element of time becomes an important item in the Alabama negotiations. A telegram from Washington, on Wednesday, announces the arrival of a note from Lord Granville proposing that the English and American Governments shall concur in asking the arbitrators to adjourn the meeting for eight months. Although there are conflicting opinions as to the present state of the Treaty question, the impression gains ground that the adjournment of the tribunal for a time is inevitable. The session of Congress closed on Monday, and no extraordinary session of the Senate is summoned. No ratification by the Senate of the Supplemental Treaty is probable till December, when Congress reassembles.

The Philadelphia Republican Convention has unanimously nominated General Grant for re-election as President. The Convention also nominated Senator Henry Wilson for the vice-presidency. General Grant has accepted the nomination.



of the Philadelphia Convention, and says that, if re-elected he will devote himself to the good of the people with the same zeal as heretofore, and, guided by past experience, endeavour to avoid the mistakes which are inevitable with novices.

Messrs. Greeley and Brown have been approved as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency by the Democratic State Conventions of Kansas, Iowa, South Carolina, Vermont, Missouri, and Indiana.

In the New as well as in the Old World strikes are the order of the day. Five thousand men, still out for the eight hours' movement, on Monday walked in procession through the streets of New York, though, happily, without committing any breach of the peace. The strike of the American workmen to obtain a working day of eight hours and a 20 per cent advance of wages is stated to be extending throughout the country. The establishments of those employers who resist the movement in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities are being guarded by the police. Riotous demonstrations have occurred in several cities.

A disastrous storm has occurred on the New England coast, causing many wrecks, and, amongst others, several vessels of the Dorchester Yacht Club have been lost.

The Government has concluded a perpetual treaty of amity with the Orange River Free State of South Africa, and the President has concluded a treaty with the chief of Tutnila, one of the Navigator's Islands, for a naval station and coal dépôt. The island is seventeen miles long, is fertile and healthy, and contains one of the finest harbours in the world.

#### CANADA.

The Parliament has imposed a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on tea and coffee imported from the United States in consequence of the late action of the United States Congress in regard to those articles.

Both Houses have voted an address to the Governor, Lord Lisgar, on the occasion of his leaving Canada. A banquet will be given to his Excellency at Montreal on Monday, preparatory to his departure.

The ship *Montana* was destroyed by fire whilst on a voyage from Boston to Hong-Kong. The crew were saved.

The opera, "*Diana von Solange*," composed by Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was produced with immense success in the Leipzig Theatre on the 26th ult.

A despatch has been received from her Majesty's Minister at Berne announcing that British subjects will be admitted into France from the Swiss frontier without passports.

News from Mexico has been received in New York stating that Juarez has been defeated in a general engagement, and that the revolutionists are advancing on Matamoros.

The death is announced of the Rev. William Ellis, so well known for his missionary labours amongst the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands and in Madagascar.

"The big drum" to be used at the Jubilee Festival in Boston (says an American paper) has been completed at Framington, Maine. The shell is of bird's-eye maple, its diameter is twelve feet, height six feet.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Captain Donald Roderick Cameron, Royal Artillery, to be her Majesty's Commissioner for surveying and marking out, in conjunction with a Commissioner on the part of the United States of America, the line of boundary between the British and American territories, under the second article of the Treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bishop of London presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the London Home Mission at Willis's Rooms.

The new free library and museum erected at Guildhall by the Corporation will be opened in July.

On Wednesday the annual juvenile choral festival of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association was held at the Crystal Palace.

A sum of £1530 was subscribed for the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum at Snaresbrook, at the festival of that charity on Wednesday.

On June 10, 1854, the Crystal Palace was opened by the Queen and Prince Consort. Since that day, up to Saturday evening last, 30,976,929 persons have visited the palace.

The east wing of King Charles's quarter in Greenwich Hospital is being dismantled, and will be converted into a Royal college for naval cadets.

The fortieth anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society was held last Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Sir John Duke Coleridge.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Wednesday. The chair was taken by the Earl of Harrowby, and a distribution of prizes was made by Princess Louise.

In the absence of the Marquis of Lorne through indisposition, the Duke of Grafton, on Wednesday, took the chair at the annual dinner in aid of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. A subscription list of £1084 was read by the secretary.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of King's College Hospital was celebrated, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms—Major Sir H. C. B. Daubeny in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £436.

The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week declined to contribute £500,000 towards the making of a new thoroughfare from Giltspur-street to Moorgate-street, in connection with the scheme of the Mid-London Railway.

The bazaar held on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at the Knightsbridge Barracks Riding-school, realised over £1000 for the exhausted funds of the Great Northern Hospital. The Princess of Wales sent twenty guineas towards the object.

Mr. Disraeli has accepted the invitation of the council of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations to the banquet to take place on the 24th at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn.

Last week 2202 births and 1289 deaths were registered in London, the former having exceeded by 51 the average numbers, while the latter were 93 below them. Twenty-seven persons died from smallpox, 39 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 63 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever (of which 8 were certified as typhus, 18 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 24 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of fever and diarrhoea showed an increase, while those of the other zymotic diseases had declined. Three deaths from scarlet fever were returned. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 9 and 15 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 24, which, however, were 3 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates for the London centre of the Cambridge local examinations took place, in the theatre of the London University, on Tuesday—the Dean of Ely in the chair.

A further donation of £1000 has been contributed to the funds of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital by an anonymous donor, under the initials "D. W." The *London Mirror* records five anonymous donations of £1000 each, two of £500, and one of £100 to various London charities.

Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., presided over the annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, last Saturday evening, when subscriptions amounting to over £600 were announced, including £100 from the Royal Academy. Miss Emily Faithfull returned thanks, in an eloquent speech, for the ladies.

The Lee Exhibition at Gray's Inn has been awarded to Mr. John Carr, jun., for an essay upon the following subject:—"A Sketch of the History of the Mercantile Law of England from the Earliest Times to the Passing of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856."

A fancy bazaar in behalf of that excellent institution Miss Marsh's Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock, Brighton, will be held at the Riding School, Knightsbridge Barracks, on July 3 and 4. It will be under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck and a great number of the nobility.

The total number of paupers last week in the metropolis was 106,772, of whom 32,157 were in the workhouses and 74,615 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 18,505. The total number of vagrants relieved was 903.

The festival of the opening of the Middle Temple Hall by Queen Elizabeth and a brilliant Court three hundred years ago was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, when the treasurer of the hon. society, a number of distinguished visitors, and about three hundred barristers and students, dined in the hall. The chair was taken by Sir T. Chambers, M.P.

At the London School Board, on Wednesday, a return was made of all the schools under the control of the board, from which it appeared that they are 113 in number, capable of accommodating 30,680 children. They have also secured thirty-seven sites for new schools, which, when completed, will accommodate 34,420 children.

The ninth annual Soirée Suisse was held in the Hanover-square-rooms on Wednesday night. These soirées, which were originated by the Rev. E. Pétavel, have something of the character of a national festival, and are always very well attended. On Wednesday evening there were about 700 ladies and gentlemen present.

Major-General Sir Hope Grant, honorary Colonel of the London Scottish Rifles, made his annual official inspection of it last Saturday evening in Hyde Park. Lord Elcho, M.P., was in command, and the regiment mustered strongly and presented a fine appearance. At the close of the manoeuvres Sir Hope Grant expressed his entire satisfaction with its efficiency.

A meeting of the London Irish Home-Rule Association was held, on Monday, in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The chair was taken by Mr. O'Cavanagh, and among those present were Messrs. Maguire, Isaac Butt, and Blennerhassett. Resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of the principle of Home Rule, but, at the same time, strongly disavowing any hostile feeling towards England.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Rewards amounting to £112 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the society for services rendered during the past month, and several other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of nearly £900 were also made on life-boat establishments; and works at other stations, to the amount of £696, were ordered to be carried out. Several contributions to the institution were announced.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night Sir Henry Rawlinson said he was happy to be able to state that all doubt as to Dr. Livingstone's safety was removed. According to his view, they had now really authentic intelligence. Dr. Kirk, in the despatches brought by the mail, had expressed grave doubts as to the accuracy of the statements made by the natives as to Mr. Stanley's movements and his reported meeting with Livingstone. But on Friday night a telegram had reached him (the president), which was authenticated in a curious manner. Lieutenant Dawson wrote a very peculiar hand, and his writing of "Zanzibar" would be read by ninety-nine persons out of one hundred as "Lousitar." It had been, in fact, so read by many persons at the anniversary meeting. Now, in this telegram from Bombay, Lieutenant Dawson was made to date from Lousitar, showing that what the telegraph clerk had before him was in Lieutenant Dawson's own handwriting. The telegram stated that the Nile question appeared to be settled, and that Dr. Livingstone's attention was now directed to the underground village. There had been previous intelligence from Dr. Livingstone that there was an underground village, about which he was much interested. Telegrams were generally enigmatical; but this was super-enigmatical, because Lieutenant Dawson was restricted to fifteen words. Since then, however, another telegram had come—not unauthenticated, as had been said in some of the papers. It was a telegram from Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, to the Duke of Argyll, and stated that Dr. Kirk reports that Livingstone had come to Unyanyembe; that he finds that the rivers flow into the lake; and that Stanley was close at hand with letters. This was by no means a contradiction of the former telegram, and he (the president) believed that Livingstone had come from Ujiji to Unyanyembe, and might have gone back to visit the underground village.

The famous rhododendron walk in Windsor Great Park is now in full bloom.

A presentation statue of Dr. Thomas Graham was uncovered on Thursday week in Glasgow.

The Royal Geographical Society is taking steps to press upon the Government the importance of an expedition to the North Pole by way of Smith's Sound.

In Thursday's *Times* is announced the death of Mr. Thomas Glover, a retired builder, Abbotsham, near Bideford, Devon, aged ninety-nine, leaving four daughters and three sons, forty-five grandchildren, and ninety great grandchildren.

Captain Barr, late of the Cunard steamer *Tripoli*, has had his certificate as master mariner suspended for six months for running his ship upon the Tuskar Rock. The larger portion of the *Tripoli* has sunk in deep water.—The official inquiry into the wreck of the steamer *Halcyon*, Captain Bertridge, which struck on the rocks at Tuskar on the 24th ult., has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for six months.

#### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"Like Cimon, triumphed both on land and wave." The poet's line is specially applicable to John Bull just now. The Americans were defeated in the boat-race which they had the gallantry to come and row, and the victor of the Derby has been victor at Longchamps. New York is wisely taking the water event quietly enough. There are too many real sporting men in America to permit our cousins seriously to attribute their failure to anything but the right cause. Possibly some of the more mischievous journals may have a paragraph or two in which the collision with the boatful of women may be set down to design; perhaps we shall hear that the women were not women, but betting-men in disguise, or Tories, who had pecuniary or patriotic reasons for resolving that the Atalantas should be beaten. When we recollect the rumour that at the time of the Hayard race the Americans sent out to buy their own food, fearing that the hotel breakfast might be poisoned, we may be prepared for any nonsense. But the sensible folk in America know perfectly well that their men were beaten because ours are stronger and row better than their antagonists. The affair will not contribute to the complication over the treaty. But that Cremona should have so easily won the great French race is another matter. This proceeding is evidently not at all liked; and, though M. Thiers "assisted" on the occasion, he was probably confirmed in his Protectionist ideas, and we may hear that free trade on the Turf is not good for the interest or the glory of France. If we only had real statesmen in office, and it could have been cleverly contrived that both America and France should beat us—but there is no diplomacy now.

After the inevitable platitudes about not making a nation responsible for the misconduct of a few of its components, and so forth, it may be permitted to one to say that the concerted outrages to the Dublin memorial statues are somewhat irritating, and that "an affectionate people" might do something in the way of hunting down the perpetrators. If unpardonable ruffianism had set itself to consider how it could show itself most brutal, its selection of the statues of the Prince Consort and of Lord Carlisle for mutilation could not have been more fortunate. The Prince Consort was about the best friend Ireland has had in this generation. He was ever zealous for her moral and material advancement, and not a scheme for promoting either ever escaped his favourable notice. He was too wise to encourage anti-English ideas among her people, but his own policy was to elevate the Irishman until he should have no pretext for being anti-English. This Prince's statue it was sought to blow to pieces. Had it been King's William's, or had Ireland ever had the courage to erect a memorial to King Oliver, the destruction of either might have been understood, however ridiculous it would have been. To insult the memory of Prince Albert the Good is an atrocity. Lord Carlisle may not have been the wisest man of all, but he loved Ireland and gave her his very best services. His effigy is selected for destruction. Decent people will think that the decent citizens of Dublin should for once shake off the apathy they display on most occasions when public duty is to be done, and should contrive to make an example of the scoundrels who have signally disgraced the Irish capital.

Another notification from St. Martin the Great on the subject of post-cards! The office intimates that considerable misapprehension exists in reference to these nuisances. No Englishman likes to be told that he must not do anything, and he instinctively violates rules which he might observe without detriment to his dignity and freedom. It is a very small matter, this post-card; and yet Paley says that we are to consider nothing small which affects the daily convenience or comfort of millions. Therefore, it is not beneath the journalist to call the attention of the millions to the fact that Mr. Monsell, Postmaster-General, is much exercised by their behaviour. Will they not abstain from putting anything besides the "address" (which we suppose to include the "name") on the front, under the Queen's arms? Will they not avoid cutting the card to make it fit an envelope? Will they not refrain from sticking an advertisement or paragraph on the back? (for some inscrutable reason Mr. Monsell will not allow this, though they may print as many words as type can impress upon the said reverse). One would be ashamed of talking to them about these tiny troubles but for the dread that, unless the scribbling and sticking public behaves itself, the cards may be abolished, and then what will become of impertinent messages and puff advertisements? Let us not risk what Artemus Ward calls "a sweet boon," by contumacy.

Apropos of the last paragraph, be it remarked that "private postal-cards" are to be issued. I suppose that they are intended to promote the convenience of pestering advertisers. But some folk have an idea that it would be a good plan to use such cards for "visiting purposes"—that is, to show your intense interest in your friend by leaving your name at his door. They will not be used for any such purpose. It would be much too sensible a course. If it is a great and sacred duty to have your name and your wife's deposited on the hall-slab of your friend every now and then, the reducing the practice to a regular clockwork system is, of course, desirable. If, twice a month, on days marked in your list of *agenda*, you address to your friends cards, with your names printed thereon, and put them into a pillar, you will discharge the high and holy rite of friendship with precision and exactitude, and the golden bonds of union will be strengthened and brightened. The postman is not dependent on a brougham, or on his memory, or on fine weather. But the plan will not be adopted. The Upper Ten will not favour it. They have their carriage and their footman, and their flappers (faithful as those seen by Lemuel Gulliver), and leaving cards is no bore to them. Their genteel imitators will not employ the postman, lest it should seem that the carriage, and the footman, and the flapper are not matters of course. So we are not to look for a sudden access of halfpenny rationality.

In Quarles's "Emblems" there is a famous picture of two sisters, who sit on the ground, and through "optic glasses" contemplate distant scenes. One of the ladies is an earthly-minded person, and her glass gives her a charming picture. The other is of a more elevated nature, and sees the most horrible sight possible. This column is the earthly lady's glass, and I use when I may a rose-coloured lens. Let me bring it to bear on a point in the American business. Of course we are all disgusted, irritated, suspicious, and indignant with everybody. But for one moment, and in the interests of oratorical art, look at the baited Premier's nightly answers to meretricious questioners. He is in the most difficult position: he has little or nothing to say, and yet he must be diffuse and affable, and apparently eager to make revelations. You may like him or not, you may be angry or not, but those who are storing Parliamentary reminiscences will hereafter have a good deal of applause for the masterly way in which a gentleman who had nothing to say contrived to say it as if he had an oracle's words to repeat and interpret.



## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Yarmouth last week affords the subjects of several Illustrations in this Number. His Royal Highness arrived there on the Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, and stayed till Saturday forenoon, at Shadingfield Lodge. He came by a special train, with the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, Major-General Probyn, and Colonel Teesdale. At the South Town railway station he was received by the Mayor, Mr. Preston, Lord Sondes, who is Lord High Steward, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, and a deputation of Aldermen and Town Councillors, with a guard of honour of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, under the command

of Lord Suffield. The railway station was decorated with evergreens of laurel, box leaves, and fir-shoots, and arranged in festoons and Prince of Wales's feathers, or in stars with a gold centre of laburnum, adorning the pillars, arches, and cornices of the building; flags and other festive drapery were displayed in profusion, and on the lawn outside, where a few trees grow beside the carriage-drive, were tiers of seats for spectators, while a triumphal arch spanned the road. The Prince, after the presentation by the Mayor of an address to welcome him and to congratulate him on recovery from his late illness, was conducted by a procession of carriages into the town. He sat in a carriage and four with Lord Leicester and the two gentlemen who attended him. The band played "God Bless the Prince

of Wales," and the spectators cheered heartily as he left the station. He had an escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards. Passing under another triumphal arch, he went over the Quay Bridge and along the Quay to the Townhall. All the vessels in sight were gaily decked with flags; the houses on the quay had their fronts ornamented with crimson cloth and boughs of evergreen in a variety of patterns, and there was a row of railway waggons, painted a light blue, with plenty of verdant leafage, in which many persons found room to see the procession.

Having reached the Townhall, his Royal Highness was entertained by the Mayor with a luncheon, of which two hundred gentlemen of Norfolk partook, including Sir Edmund Lacon and Mr. C. S. Read, two of the county members. The Prince



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE QUAY AT YARMOUTH.

made a short speech to return thanks for drinking his health, and said his pleasure was the greater as he considered himself a Norfolk man. He said, in reply to an allusion the Mayor had made to his illness, "It is difficult for me now to speak upon that subject; but, as it has pleased Almighty God to preserve me to my country, I hope I may not be ungrateful for the feeling that has been shown towards me, and that I may do all that I can to be of use to my countrymen." After this luncheon his Royal Highness drove along the Marine Parade to the Grammar School. Here he was received by the Rev. J. Raven, the master, and Sir Edmund Lacon, chairman of the municipal charity trustees, who presented him with an address recording the history of the foundation since the reign of Edward VI. The Prince asked for the boys an extra week's holiday at Midsummer, which was of course granted, and the boys cheered him loudly. Having taken coffee in Mr. Raven's house, the Prince retired to Shadingfield Lodge. He came out in the evening to dine, at the South Town barracks, with the mess of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which regi-

ment he is honorary Colonel. After this he went to the Regent Hall, where a theatrical company, including Mr. Toole, from the Gaiety, in London, was performing that night. There was an illumination in the streets, but it was rather spoilt by the rain.

Next morning, at half-past eleven, the Prince left Shadingfield Lodge with the Earl of Leicester, General Probyn, Colonel Teesdale, and Colonel Fraser, for the inspection of the Norfolk Artillery Militia. He first went to the barracks, where he was received by Lord Suffield, the commanding officer. The regiment then set out on its march to the South Dene, a large sandy plain very convenient for military parade. Here the inspection was performed by Major-General Sir E. Greathed, Commander of the Eastern District. The militia were commended for their soldierly appearance and attention to drill. The Yarmouth Volunteers, under Major Orde and Lieutenant Steward, assisted in keeping the ground. The Prince briefly addressed the men of his regiment, and expressed his gratification at being their Colonel. He then returned to Shading-

field Lodge, but soon afterwards came out, with Lord Leicester, to see the shell practice of the Artillery, which was continued two hours. The streets of the town were decorated on this day, as on the day before, especially the Quay and Market Row. A dinner was given in the Fish Market to 1000 old men and women and 5000 children. Again, at night, there was an illumination; and there was a second theatrical performance at the Regent Hall, attended again by his Royal Highness and the Earl of Leicester. Mr. Toole appeared in "Our Clerks" and "Ici On Parle Français," by desire of his Royal Highness. The Royal Naval Hospital and the Church of St. Nicholas were also visited by the Prince during his stay at Yarmouth. At the church he was met by the Rev. Canon Nevill and other clergy, and was shown the ancient and curious monuments. The church is now undergoing repairs and restorations.

Shadingfield Lodge is the property and residence of Mr. J. Cubbon, who offered it for the use of his Royal Highness. It is situated on the Marine Parade, near the Assembly Rooms and the Wellington Pier.





THE PRINCE OF WALES REVIEWING THE NORFOLK ARTILLERY MILITIA AT YARMOUTH.



BIRTHS.

On March 27, at Nagasaki (Japan), the wife of Marcus Flowers, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, prematurely, of a son (Henry), who only survived his birth forty-eight hours.

On the 7th inst., at Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, the wife of John Burstall Esq., of Quebec, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Hew Hall, Ardleigh, near Colchester, Essex, the wife of J. G. Haben Roberts, Esq., of a son.

On May 31, at Lisbon, the wife of Edward Medlicott, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at Anstey Church, by the Rev. C. E. Shirley Woolmer, Rector of St. Andrew's, Deal, and the Rev. C. C. Adams, Vicar of the parish, Edward Woolcombe, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, son of the late Vice-Admiral Woolcombe, of Stemerdon, Devon, to Emma Louisa, only daughter of Captain Adams, R.N., of Anstey Hall, Warwickshire.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Twickenham, by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, assisted by the Rev. G. P. Glossop, M.A., Vicar, the Rev. Wallis Hay Lavery, M.A., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Queen's College, Oxford, son of the late J. N. Lavery, Esq., R.N., to Bessie Geraldine, eldest daughter of Philip H. Delamotte, Esq., of Twickenham, and King's College, London.

DEATHS.

On the 4th ult., at Rawl Pindee, Hubert Stewart, infant son of Captain Kin'och, 60th Royal Rifles.

On the 8th inst., at Stanmer Lodge, Beckenham, Sarah, the beloved wife of Alfred Penny, C.E., and eldest daughter of the late W. A. Weightman, Esq., of Splithorne-grove, Sunbury.

On the 6th inst., at 44, Thornhill-square, Barnsbury, after a long and painful illness, Caroline, the beloved wife of Edward Jones.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 16.**

Third Sunday after Trinity.

Cambridge Commencement Sunday.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Calvert, Minor Canon, Vicar of Kentish Town; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Nepean; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Birch, M.A., Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture, on Citations from the Old Testament in the New).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Francis E. Byng, M.A.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

**MONDAY, JUNE 17.**

St. Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain.

Royal Yacht Club: Schooner-Yawl Match.

Sir J. Benedict's annual concert, 2 p.m.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. St. Andrew St. John on the Tribes of North Aracan; and papers by the Rev. W. Ridley, Mr. C. B. Brown, and Mr. A. W. Franks).

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant E. H. Collen on Military Transport and Supply in India).

Palestine Exploration Fund, annual meeting at the Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of York in the chair).

Royal Albert Hall: Military Concert on behalf of the Royal Cambridge Asylum (the Prince of Wales to be present), 3 p.m.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 18.**

Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Cambridge Commencement.

Windsor June Meeting (Races).

University College, noon (Professor Corfield on Hygiene and Public Health).

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, lecture, 4.

International Exhibition, evening promenade, 8.30 p.m.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.**

Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.

Tithe Redemption Trust, anniversary, 3 p.m. (Lord John Manners, M.P., in the chair).

Royal Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.

Meteorological Society, anniversary, 8.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 9 23    | 9 55    | 10 24    | 10 55      | 11 24     | 11 50   | —         |
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 10 23   | 10 55   | 11 24    | 11 55      | 12 24     | 12 50   | —         |

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.    | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    | THERMOM.         |                          | WIND.                    |                    |   |   |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
|         | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 A.M. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. |
| June 15 | 30.059               | 55.8                    | 48.2       | 77.5               | 43.1             | 69.0                     | —                        | NW. SW.            | 255   | .000  |
| 16      | 29.821               | 53.8                    | 52.6       | 96.10              | 53.7             | 62.7                     | —                        | SSW. S.            | 235   | .150  |
| 17      | 29.670               | 49.8                    | 45.0       | 85.8               | 42.3             | 59.6                     | —                        | SSW. SW.           | 375   | .100  |
| 18      | 29.160               | 52.1                    | 49.1       | 90.10              | 45.9             | 57.5                     | —                        | SSW. S.            | 482   | .204  |
| 19      | —                    | —                       | —          | —                  | —                | 59.5                     | —                        | S. SSW.            | 513   | .018  |
| 20      | 29.593               | 53.3                    | 43.2       | 70.7               | 43.9             | 61.9                     | —                        | SW. WSW.           | 272   | .018  |
| 21      | 29.572               | 53.3                    | 52.9       | 98.10              | 48.2             | 60.9                     | —                        | SSW. S. WSW.       | 237   | .210  |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. —

|                                 |    |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | .. | 30.109 | 29.867 | 29.698 | 29.710 | 29.432 | 29.547 | 29.638 |
| Temperature of Air              | .. | 60.30  | 60.70  | 54.60  | 55.75  | 58.50  | 54.40  | 54.00  |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | .. | 54.30  | 57.90  | 50.90  | 51.60  | 54.00  | 49.30  | 53.20  |
| Direction of Wind               | .. | ..     | SW.    | S.     | SSW.   | SSW.   | S.     | SSW.   |

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY**

NEXT, JUNE 17, and during the Week, at Seven, MANOEUVRING; at Eight, (17th time), PYGMALION and GALATEA. After which, A ROUGH DIAMOND—Dr. Buckstone and Miss Fanny Gwynne; and MISCHIEFMAKING.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

TWO PAGE ENGRAVINGS, ENTITLED BETWEEN LOVE AND RICHES AND A GAME AT BOWLS, PRINTED ON PLATE PAPER, WILL BE ISSUED WITH THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

OF SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 22.

Price of the Whole—a Sheet and a Half of Fine-Art and News Illustrations and the Two Extra Engravings—Sixpence; or, by post, Sixpence-Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Engagement of Miss BATEMAN, for a limited period. Until further notice she will appear Every Evening, at Eight, in her great original character, LEAH, in the famous romantic play of that name, in which Messrs. Ryder, Warner, Addison, &c., Miss Virginia Francis, and Miss Bateman will appear. New and beautiful Scenery, &c. To commence with (for the first time on any stage) IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE. Concluding with A HAPPY PAIR—Miss Virginia Francis, Mr. Warner.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—Mr. HUGH DOUGHERTY, the American Humourist and Comedian, having achieved a marked and signal success by the delivery of his original and unique Stump Oration, will repeat it until further notice, introducing dissertations upon the current topics of the day as they transpire.

It should be noted that the Stump Oration delivered by Mr. Hugh Dougherty, at the St. James's Hall, is altogether different to anything of the kind that has been heard in this country heretofore. It is no mean tribute to this gentleman's ability and keen sense of humour to find that, unlike most originators or inventors, he has long enjoyed perfect immunity against imitation; not from any moral scruples upon the part of those who would have willingly traded upon his conception, but simply from the fact of having found it quite impossible to imitate him with any satisfactory degree of success for many years past.

Mr. Hugh Dougherty has maintained the reputation of being one of the most humorous and genuine comedians in the United States.

The Oration will be given Every Night, and also on the Afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, in the course of the highly attractive programme now being given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at St. James's Hall.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season—an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected against any such impostures, and the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S GREAT SUCCESS.**

MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand; FIVE O'CLOCK TEA; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**MUSICAL UNION.—JAEEL and AUER.**—These great Artists together, TUESDAY NEXT, the only time this season. Trio, D minor, Mendelssohn; Quartet in G. op. 18, Beethoven; Solo, Violoncello, Lasserre; Grand Duo, A minor, Violin and Piano, Rubinstein. Solos, Piano, Jaell. Tickets at the usual places, and at St. James's Hall, 10s. 6d. each, and Family Tickets, to admit Three, 1 guinea.

J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria-square.

**MR. HENRY LESLIE'S THIRD SUMMER CONCERT.**

ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, JUNE 19, at Three o'clock. Artists—Marion and Albion, Trebell-Bettini, Kellogg, and Tittens; Facelli, Foli, Borella, Rota, Agnesi, Campanini, and Henry Leslie's Choir. Pianoforte, Mr. J. S. Calcott; Organ, Mr. John C. Ward. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at Austin's, St. James's Hall, and all Music-sellers.

**JUNE 24.—MIDLE, CHRISTINE NILSSON'S SECOND**

and LAST MORNING CONCERT ST. JAMES'S HALL, to begin at Three o'clock. Supported by the following eminent artists: Madame Pacey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Sanley. Pianoforte, Madame Alice Mangold Diehl and Midle, Elie Lindberg. Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda. Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Conductors, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Herr Randegger. Prices, 21s., 15s., 10s. 6d., 5s., and 3s. Tickets at the Music-sellers', and at Mr. Austin's, 23, Piccadilly.

**OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.**

THE EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING**

THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of**

WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. FILL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's), Ten to Six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

**BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY.**

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of DRAWINGS, Etchings, Engravings, &c., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 24 instant. Admission, 1s.

ROBERT F. McNAIR, Secretary.

**NEW PORTRAITS OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES**

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—On View from Ten till Five, at Messrs. DICKENSON'S Galleries, 114, New Bond-street.

**BEAUTIES OF HER MAJESTY'S COURT.—On View**

from Ten till Five, at Messrs. DICKENSON'S Galleries, 114, New Bond-street.

**MINIATURES OF CHILDREN.—A beautiful Collection**

On View Daily, from Ten till Five, at Messrs. DICKENSON'S Galleries, 114, New Bond-street.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

**ADMISSION DAILY, ONE SHILLING, except on**

Wednesdays (2s. 6d.) and on certain reserved days.

**OPEN DAILY FROM TEN TO SIX.**

**MILITARY BAND DAILY AT FOUR.**

**TICKETS in the Best Positions for both Opera Houses,**

Nilsson's Concert, on the 24th inst., and other principal concerts; Horticultural Flower Shows, &c.; International Exhibition, and Crystal Palace, at J. B. CRAMER and CO.'S, 201, Regent-street, W.

**QUADRILLE BAND.—J. B. CRAMER and CO. supply**

Quadrille Bands of any number of performers in Town or country (C. H. R. Marriott conductor); also, Pianists, Harpists, Violinists, and Cornet Players, for Balls and Parties. All the Performers sent out by Cramer and Co. may be thus roughly relied on for regularity and efficient performance of their duties.—201, Regent-street, W.

**TO COMPOSERS.—MR. E. C. BOOSEY, Music Publisher,**

begs to announce that he is prepared to undertake the publication of MSS. on very favourable terms. Full particulars on application.—2, Little Abchurch-lane, Regent-street, London, W.

**LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

SPALDING EXHIBITION.

The SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION for the present year will be held at SPALDING, on JULY 24, 25, and 26. Last day of Entry, June 22. Prizes, 11570 and upwards, in addition to Prizes offered by the Spalding Flower, Fruit, and Poultry Society of £300 and upwards. Forms of Entry, &c., may be had on application to STEPHEN UPTON, Secretary, St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln, June 8, 1872.

THE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL,

BLACKROCK, BRIGHTON.

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR will be held, in behalf of this Charity, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 3 and 4, in the RIDING SCHOOL, KNIGHTSBRIDGE BARRACKS (by the kind permission of Colonel F. Marshall, of the 2nd Life Guards).

Under the Patronage of—

H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck.

|                                  |                              |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| The Duchess of Argyll.           | The Countess Vane.           | The Hon. Mrs. Baskleigh.     |
| The Duchess of Sutherland.       | The Countess of Carnwath.    | The Hon. Mrs. Robert Forbes. |
| The Duchess of Marlborough.      | The Viscountess Sydney.      | The Hon. Miss Bruce.         |
| The Duchess of Wellington.       | The Viscountess Enfield.     | Lady Anstruther.             |
| The Duchess of Abercorn.         | The Viscountess Olden.       | Madame Ernest de Bunsen.     |
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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

We would willingly refrain from fresh reference to the unfortunate American complication, but it is the topic of the hour, and it may have results which will take it out of the category of foreign questions. While we write—and it is among the grievances connected with the matter that the original vice of the negotiations causes them to assume a new aspect every other day—the affair is in a more unsatisfactory condition than it has worn at any time during the last five months. The latest announcement is that the United States Government have no further proposal to offer or to entertain; in other words, though scarcely plainer, they will say or listen to nothing more, and the chiefs of the American State have gone out of town, as a man does in private life when he is weary of a business and means to have done with it. Such is the agreeable crisis produced by "understandings," and by language designedly "less exact" than that employed when men know their own minds, and have a single object in view.

Bluntly—and it is time that somebody should venture to be blunt—England's dignity has been sacrificed for the sake of American electioneering. The two nations have nothing to charge themselves with. Both are anxious—nay, eager—for a settlement of the affairs in dispute, and this is proclaimed all over both countries. It is their rulers who stop the way. Without any affectation of undue frankness, we should not be sorry to be able to apportion the blame equally between the two Administrations, for both have been so wrong that displeasure is largely felt with both. But justice is justice. We can charge our own Government with nothing worse than incapability in this matter. They have been so desirous to come to a settlement, and to proclaim the Washington Treaty an unexampled success, that they have neglected the sure means of making it one. They were resolute enough on the point on which the proposed arrangements have been wrecked, but they have not had "the courage of their resolve," and they have allowed their representatives to be silent when to be outspoken would have been the true wisdom. A speaker who is not celebrated for moderate or for wise utterances nevertheless hit the nail on the head in a debate this week, when he said that one might have a very good feeling for a man without allowing him to make a fool of one. We will not pursue the inference we are tempted to imply, but the plain truth is that, despite the marvellous cleverness with which explanations are evaded in both Houses of Parliament, we have been, in common phrase, too mealy-mouthed, and the usual consequences have ensued.

But we cannot, we regret to say, pronounce so mild a judgment on the American Government. They have not been sincere with us. We entirely acquit them of any real intention of attempting to force the Indirect Claims before the Geneva Tribunal. That would be to charge them with desiring to bring on a collision between the two nations. They know, as well as Mr. Gladstone knows, that the least appeal to concession by him on this subject would hurl him from office in an hour. But for the sake of popularity with the least respectable class of American citizens (we must own with shame that the class in question largely, though not mainly, consists of British exports), President Grant and his advisers have paltered with the question, and have sought to win favour by affecting to feel the honour of America involved in the clinging to claims which the honesty of America repudiates. The

accusation is not a light one, nor ought it to be brought unless the proof is at hand. The proof is on the lips both of American and of English statesmen. The former—that is, those who are not connected with the Government—have declared the truth themselves or by their organs; nay, the Government journals in the States cynically admit the fact, and accept the situation; while Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone give the best possible confirmation of the charge by asking that all negotiations may stand over for eight months—that is to say, until electioneering in America shall need no aid from a foreign source. Let things go by, we are made to say, until all that can be gained by President Grant's holding out can be obtained; let the alien and rowdy votes be secured, and then we will renew the negotiations, and we shall no doubt then bring them to a pleasant termination, as there will be no need for reticence or hypocrisy.

So stands the case, and it is with unfeigned reluctance that we discharge the duty of stating it. Whether it will long stand thus is the merest matter of speculation. But there is no mystification longer possible. We think that if the President's friends see their way to the proposed solution, and can afford it, the result may be obtained, for we believe that the American Government is as desirous as our own that the Washington Treaty shall not be torn to pieces. We are told that they incline to the delay, provided the petition for it do not come from America, and this proviso appears so much in conformity with electioneering policy that we see no reason for discrediting the statement. Before these lines are generally read there will no doubt be another, and perhaps a final, phase of the question revealed. But in the mean time Parliament is asked to give a judgment on the whole case, and, masterly as the efforts to avoid this may be, it is not in the nature of things that the Fabian system should prevail much longer.

## THE COURT.

The Queen received, on Thursday week, the gratifying intelligence of the safe confinement of Princess Louise of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain) of a daughter at Darmstadt. Dr. Hoffmeister was in attendance. Her Royal Highness is progressing favourably. The infant Princess is well.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily, having visited the Linn of Quoich, Birkhall, and various places of interest in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. Prince Leopold has also taken both walking and driving exercise.

A state ball will be given on Friday next at Buckingham Palace; and a Levée will be held by the Prince of Wales, on Saturday next, at St. James's Palace.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Great Yarmouth on Thursday week. His Royal Highness was received with all due honours, and with the utmost enthusiasm. The Prince sojourned during his stay at Shadingfield Lodge, the residence of Mr. Cubbon. On the following day his Royal Highness reviewed the Norfolk Artillery Militia on the South Dunes, and in the evening was present at the performance of Mr. Toole and the Gaiety Theatre Company at the Regent Hall. The Prince also visited St. Nicholas's Church, the Royal Naval Hospital, and the Fish Wharf. On Saturday last his Royal Highness returned to London. The Princess of Wales remained at Marlborough House during the absence of the Prince. Prince Arthur visited her Royal Highness on Thursday week. The Princess was present at the lecture given by Sir James Locaita on the subject of Vesuvius, at Stafford House. On the following day the Duchess of Teck visited her Royal Highness. On Saturday last Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Prince and Princess. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the St. James's Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Dean of Chichester officiated. On Monday Prince Arthur visited their Royal Highnesses, and remained to luncheon. Sir Michael Costa, was received at Marlborough House by the Prince, who presented to him a gold ring, bearing an engraved seal of the Royal Albert Hall, with the inscription inside, "Presented by her Majesty's Commissioners to Sir Michael Costa, in return for the valuable services he voluntarily gave upon the occasion of the opening of the hall, and of the opening of the International Exhibition in 1871."

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, and Prince Arthur, left Marlborough House for Titnes Park. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge, were present at Ascot races, as were also their Royal Highnesses on the "Cup Day."

The Prince will preside at the annual dinner of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, at Lynn, on Wednesday next. The Prince and Princess have expressed their intention of being present at the promenade at the International Exhibition on the 28th inst.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before leaving Dublin, inspected the model for the Prince Consort Testimonial Statue on Leinster Lawn; visited the rooms of the Royal Dublin Society, of which body his Royal Highness was elected a Fellow; inspected the National Gallery of Ireland; was present at the show of the Royal Horticultural Society, in the Rotundo Gardens; attended a concert of the Royal Academy of Music; and was present at a grand review in Phoenix Park. The Duke also visited Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, at Powerscourt House, Enniskerry, and made an excursion through the picturesque country around Bray and Enniskerry, visiting the famous Powerscourt waterfall. His Royal Highness left Dublin on Saturday, on his return to London.

Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-crescent from Inverary Castle, Argyshire.

Prince Arthur left Dover yesterday (Friday) week for Gravesend in his yacht the Rosebud. His Royal Highness visited Chatham garrison, and returned to Dover on Sunday.





ASCOT RACES; LUNCHEON TIME BEHIND THE GRAND STAND.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The scenes in the Parliamentary circles of late have been interesting and amusing, and not the less because they have been comparatively short and early, the two Houses have carried on a sort of rivalry, so that there have been constant rushes of Peers at a quarter-past four to the Commons, and hastenings of members of the Lower House to the Upper Chamber at a quarter-past five, in order that all which was to be said in both Chambers with regard to the Washington Treaty should be heard by as many as possible. It was fortunate, from this point of view, that on Tuesday the Commons sat at two o'clock, for the discussion on that day was so long and desultory that there was only just time after it had concluded for would-be spectators and listeners to scuttle away to the Lords to hear what the Peers had to say. Advantage was gained by Lord Cairns by his witnessing what occurred in the Commons, and so taking his cue from Mr. Disraeli, as was palpable when he came to speak himself. No one but must have observed how intensely pale, how worn and wearied-looking, was Mr. Gladstone's face when he rose to make his statement, and how languid and subdued was his manner in the outset, and (though when, subsequently, he was badgered and sprited by all sorts of persons, he was undaunted and ready) that he never once exhibited any of his wonted energy and fire. Of course, as soon as he had told his story that "chartered libertine," Mr. Bernal Osborne, presented himself, and, having declared that he was mute with astonishment, instantly went on with his accustomed ferocious glibness to show, what was unfortunately true, that the Prime Minister had not included in his statement mention of a despatch of Lord Granville asking for an adjournment of the arbitration, which had appeared, by means of that system of obtaining information which is euphemised into "enterprise," in the columns of some newspaper. Doubtless a strong impression was made on the House, and no one stirred. For a very brief space Mr. Gladstone looked round, as his manner is, and properly is, to see if anyone else had any question to ask, and while he was half-risen Mr. Osborne again jumped up, and, with that peculiarly gentlemanly, refined, and courteous manner, and in those gentle, agreeable, and sympathising tones of voice for which he is distinguished, called out "I pause for a reply"—he is nothing if not quoting. A sharp retort came winged from Mr. Gladstone, who then proceeded to vindicate himself with his usual skill and ingenuity. Who shall describe the swelling port and high-sounding language, the indignant patriotism, the sarcastic criticism, the bold defiance of Mr. Disraeli, who threatened unutterable things, and even gave a hint of an organised censure on the Government? Without question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane made a hit when he proclaimed that to the "document" which had been alluded to there was an addendum to the effect that the American Government had refused to ask for an adjournment of the arbitration. Confusion was made worse confounded, and Mr. Gladstone had to perform rhetorical feats akin to those of arms performed by the Knight of Ivanhoe in the mêlée of the tournament, when three or four assailants bore down upon him at once, wheeling from one to the other with the utmost rapidity, warding their blows, and in succession giving keen thrusts to each in return. It was wondered why Mr. Bouverie, the stormy petrel of angry debate, was so long silent; but when he did intervene he was not by any means so pungent as ordinary. The subject was now well exhausted; there was a pause, and members began to depart, when up rose the gaunt figure of Mr. G. Bentinck, and that gentleman, as usual, began to lay down platitudes as dogmas, which is his manner, so that quite a new turn was given to the discussion, which was intensified when such "puny whippers" as Lord Royston, Mr. Percy Wyndham, and Sir George Jenkinson uttered more or less solemn tirades; and the climax was reached when Sir James Elphinstone, in his most "rude Boreas" style, talked about the Government having been staggering like a drunken man, and, metaphorically shaking his fist in their faces, declared that he would turn them out of office. It thus came about that, whereas Mr. Disraeli tried to make the course of the Opposition sublime, these his followers conducted it successfully to the proverbial other extreme. Though Mr. Gladstone did condescend to reply to these interrogators, the interest had gone, and the discussion subsided.

Those who witnessed the scene in the Commons and went afterwards to the Lords probably were of opinion that some of the energy and warmth which pervaded the Lower House had floated on the atmosphere into the Chamber of Peers. Every noble Lord who was anybody, and many more besides, was there; and in a very short time Lord Granville presented himself, and, with that tact which with him is a sixth sense, simply and without comment announced the situation. Immediately Lord Cairns, evidently impregnated at once with the spirit of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Osborne, and with a crumpled cheap newspaper in his hand, said ditto to the latter gentleman, and still more ditto to the former, but in language and with a manner that was in far better taste than those of either of them; for, though he was warm and energetic, he was neither bombastic nor insolent. Assuredly, for the moment, that milk of human kindness which seems ever flowing in the breast of the Lord Chancellor was somewhat curdled, for he was sharp, nearly bitter, and gave a nearly personal turn to the discussion. As may be supposed, Lord Salisbury did not need such provocation for pouring out the vials of his wrath, which is so deadly because it is so deliberate; but really on this occasion he was less bitter and taunting than usual, suggesting an idea that he designed to be practically ironical on the unaccustomed irascibility of the Lord Chancellor by appearing himself comparatively gentle. For once Lord Kimberley was nearly petulant, and there was a certain sharpness in his rapidly-delivered sentences which indicated a sense of the Government having rather caught it than otherwise. As usual, Lord Derby spoke with his whole body as well as his mind; and it may be taken that he was as wise and sagacious as everybody says he always is. It was now Lord Granville's time to sum up, and he did so in his best fashion. The effect produced by his speeches is very curious. Few persons except those in his immediate vicinity can hear all that he says; but every looker-on can, by a sort of intuition, or perhaps by observation of the countenances of those who do hear him, see that he is putting all the best points forcibly; gliding by or turning the weak ones skillfully; generally breathing an air of candour over his whole speech, and now and again, but sparingly, breaking into a tone of loud indignation, which is very effective, inasmuch as he makes it appear that it is painful to him to have to adopt such a tone as what he says must be to those whom he addresses. A proof of the effect of his speech was to be found in the fact that Lord Grey was quite broken in spirit, had not a gibe or a sneer to throw at anyone, and could only utter a pathetic jeremiad over the stoppage of the debate on Lord Russell's motion of censure on the Government, by means of what, if he had spoken his real mind, he would have called a swindle. Again, on Thursday, Mr. Gladstone was badgered by half-a-dozen applicants for renewed explanations of further statements which had been obtained by "enterprise," but nothing new was elicited.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Oranmore was about to put a number of questions to Earl Granville on the subject of the Washington Treaty; but, protests having been raised, he desisted. The Duke of Richmond withdrew his motion on a personal matter of certain appointments in the Guards, having, he said, had an interview with the Duke of Cambridge. The Church Seats Bill was read the third time and passed. Their Lordships then went into Committee on the Intoxicating Liquors Bill. The Duke of Richmond proposed a new clause bringing licensed grocers under the operation of the measure, but subsequently consented to withdraw it, upon the understanding that Lord Kimberley, who had charge of the bill, should insert provisions applying police supervision to grocers and other tradesmen who dealt in spirituous liquors. Eventually the bill passed through Committee, and was reported, with amendments, to the House.

After a number of private bills had been advanced a stage, on Monday, the Marquis of Ripon moved the second reading of the Ballot Bill, and forcibly dwelt upon the advantages of secret voting, especially as tending to diminish bribery. Earl Grey moved the rejection of the measure, but confessed that he had no well-grounded hope or expectation of success. The Duke of Richmond expressed strong hostility to the bill. He would not, however, oppose the second reading, but in Committee he should be prepared to introduce amendments defining very clearly that the ballot must be optional and not compulsory. The Earl of Shaftesbury advocated the same line of policy. The bill was supported by Earl Cowper, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Belmore, Lord Kimberley, and the Lord Chancellor; and opposed by Lord Ravensworth, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lyveden, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cairns, and Lord Denman. The second reading was carried by a majority of thirty, the numbers being—Contents, 86; not-contents, 56. The Juries Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill was read the third time, and, some amendments having been introduced, was passed.

Lord Granville made, on Tuesday, his promised explanation of the state of the negotiations with the United States. His Lordship explained the grounds on which the Cabinet had thought it right to suggest an adjournment of the arbitration for eight months, in order that the points of difference between the two Governments might be further discussed and, if possible, arranged. Mr. Fish objected to the proceeding suggested in his (Earl Granville's) note, and a further communication had been sent to Washington. It had been arranged that the English arbitrator (Sir A. Cockburn) and the counsel for this Government should proceed to Geneva, but nothing would be done that was inconsistent with the previous assurances of the Government. Lord Cairns denounced the position we were taking as undignified; and, after a warm discussion, in which Lords Salisbury, Derby, Grey, and the Lord Chancellor took part, Lord Oranmore moved an address to her Majesty that proceedings at Geneva be stopped until all demands on the part of the United States which were understood not to be within the province of the arbitrators should be withdrawn. The motion, however, was negatived.

Earl Granville on Thursday laid on the table the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the French Government relative to the embarkation of Communist prisoners and their being sent to this country from French ports. The French Government said they had no desire to inflict the presence of such persons on a friendly country, and they expressed their regret that any misunderstanding had arisen. The Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill was read the third time and passed. The Statute Law Revision Bill was likewise read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The morning sitting, yesterday week, was devoted almost entirely to the discussion, in Committee, of the Scotch Education Bill. Clauses 20 to 50 were discussed in great detail, the principal points of interest which arose being in reference to the remuneration to the schoolmasters and teachers. An amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon, requiring the school board of every parish to provide houses and gardens for teachers, or to allow a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, met with considerable opposition, the Lord Advocate, amongst others, objecting to it on the score of the expense it would entail, and the amendment was withdrawn. Another amendment, proposed by Dr. Lyon Playfair, declaring that the schoolmaster and teachers shall be entitled to the school fees, went to a division, but was defeated by a majority of 13—121 to 108. At the evening sitting a long discussion took place on a resolution by Mr. Hanbury Tracey to abolish the office of Navigating Lieutenant in the Navy; but the motion was ultimately withdrawn. A discussion followed on an alleged grievance of several artillery officers, who claimed, but were refused, compensation for loss which they had suffered by certain military changes.

Several questions having been asked, the House, on Monday, went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates. Mr. Dillwyn moved to strike out the vote for the salary of the Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Gladstone defended his colleague; and Mr. Baxter advocated the grant on the ground that it obviated the necessity for a larger expenditure. The vote was agreed to by 193 votes against 57, and the Committee then proceeded with the other votes.

Mr. Eykyn, on Tuesday, opposed the European Assurance Society Bill, especially in reference to the proposal that Lord Westbury should receive £3500 as arbitrator. His amendment for recommitting the bill was, however, withdrawn, and it was read the third time. Mr. Gladstone then made his expected statement as to the adjournment of the Geneva Arbitration going, of necessity, over the same ground as Lord Granville in the Upper House, but adding that the disagreement had been strictly on the prospective engagement as to indirect claims in the future, and that there was not any difference of view between the two Governments on the course to be taken at Geneva with respect to the indirect claims under the Treaty of Washington. He concluded by saying that when a decision had been arrived at as to the postponement, it would be the desire of the Government to lay upon the table the papers containing the whole of the proceedings. In reply to a further question, Mr. Gladstone said that the special term of eight months' adjournment had been named, as by the time it had elapsed the Senate of the United States and the Parliament of this country would be again in Session. Mr. Disraeli, after hinting that the period of eight months had been fixed on with a view to tidying over the presidential election, declared that he joined issue with a policy which he believed would end in disaster and disgrace to England. A somewhat angry discussion followed. The House then resumed in Committee the Scotch Education Bill at clause 50. Two clauses were agreed to when the hour for adjournment arrived. On resuming, at nine o'clock, the House was counted out.

The second reading of the Criminal Trials (Ireland) Bill was moved, on Wednesday, by Sir Colman O'Loughlin, but, after a short debate, the measure was thrown out by a large majority. The Wild Fowl Protection Bill was read

the second time, and the Agricultural Children Bill passed a similar stage. The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Law Amendment Bill was withdrawn, and the Mines Dues Bill was talked out.

On Thursday Sir S. Ibbetson asked the Prime Minister whether the accounts which had appeared in the public journals to the effect that Mr. Fish had declined to concur in an application for the adjournment of the arbitration of Geneva, and that the American Ministers had left Washington, were correct; also, whether the Government were prepared to give an assurance, in accordance with the letters of Lord Granville, that no application should be made to the arbitrators for an adjournment except in the nature of a joint application from the two Governments. Mr. Gladstone replied that the statement referred to had been abridged from the last communications between Lord Granville and General Schenck. It was quite true that the American Government had declined to be a party to a joint application for an adjournment; but they had stated, as their reason for declining, that from the first they had had for their object nothing but to bring before the arbitrators everything that was now in question. It therefore appeared to them that they were not the parties to interpose any obstacle in the way of their own proceedings. He was not aware that any information had reached the Government with respect to the American Ministers having departed from Washington, except as to Mr. Fish, who had retired to his country house. There was no statement in the letter of Lord Granville to the effect that no application for an adjournment should be made to the arbitrators except as a joint application. Mr. Otway then asked whether, in the event of the arbitration at Geneva coming to naught on the 15th, the Prime Minister was of opinion that the San Juan Boundary Convention would be maintained. Mr. Gladstone said it was the opinion of the Government that in the case of an adjournment all the other proceedings in relation to the Convention would go forward just the same as if no such adjournment had taken place. The House again went into Committee on the Scotch Education Bill, which occupied their attention for the remainder of the night.

## ASCOT RACES: LUNCHEON TIME.

The four days of Ascot Races this week had an unequal allowance of June weather. Tuesday, the Stakes day, which should bring the best company to see the best sport, was spoilt by sullen rain till late in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were staying at Titnesh Park, came out in a close carriage. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge were also on the ground. But it was not a day for ladies to enjoy or to display themselves in the open air on that famous heath which has witnessed so many pleasant annual meetings. On Wednesday, the day of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup, the weather was fair and sometimes bright. There was a crowd of carriages along the side of the course opposite the Grand Stand. The Royal Inclosure, the Stand Lawn, and the Stand itself were filled with gay parties in fashionable attire. Half an hour being the interval between each race and that which comes next, there was plenty of time for the social promenade and lively conversation. An hour is also reserved for the serious business of luncheon, which was conveniently dispatched, on the grassy lawn behind the Stand, by hundreds of the well-provided owners of comfortable hampers. This was probably the happiest time of the day to some people, not so much for the sake of champagne and pigeon-pie, or ham and chicken, as for the opportunity of agreeable talk, in the easy and unconstrained foregathering of a picnic party out of doors. Such an inviting scene on Ascot-heath is delineated in our Illustration.

Having mentioned the Royal Hunt Cup, we may here refer to its design, which is figured, with those of the Ascot Cup and the Queen's Gold Cup, in the Engraving on another page. The Royal Hunt Cup was manufactured by Messrs. Hancock, from the design by Signor Monti, which represents the killing of the stag in Chevy Chase, and is a fine group of animals and men.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## ASCOT RACES.

"Royal" Ascot opened very badly, as the weather on Tuesday was hopelessly wet. The procession was, therefore, shorn of nearly all its glory, the Prince of Wales making his first appearance on the racecourse since his illness in a close carriage, which, however, did not prevent his being received with the greatest enthusiasm. Such a magnificent day's racing has seldom been witnessed, and it would require three times the space at our command to do justice to it. A capital field of ten contested the Queen's Stand Plate, the finish of which was left entirely to Bertram and Digby Grand. The former, though he took all the allowances, was meeting Mr. Graham's colt on 7 lb. worse terms than in the City and Suburban; but the T.Y.C. suited him far better than the Epsom mile and a quarter, and, after a very punishing struggle, he won by a head. Cremorne had incurred a 9-lb. penalty in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, so, after his trip to Paris, his owner very wisely declined to send him to the post. The rich prize appeared almost a certainty for Wenlock, as he finished close to Queen's Messenger in the Derby; and it seemed hardly possible that the latter could give him 10 lb. However, the extra furlong and the terrible hill at the finish just suited Lord Falmouth's game colt, and French landed him a very clever winner from Khedive and Drumochter. Wenlock was only a poor fourth, and it is plain that he does not care to go more than a mile. The result of this race, and of the Ascot Derby on Wednesday, to which we shall presently allude, makes the St. Leger only a question of health for Queen's Messenger, as he is one of the most generous horses and consistent performers ever foaled. The Gold Vase was even more exciting than the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and brought out a field of seven very high-class animals. Sterling and Corisande were the only ones really fancied, as Albert Victor's defeat by Eole II. at Newmarket seemed to put him quite out of court. On that occasion he must have been amiss or very short of work, for in the Vase he held Sterling quite safe all the way up the straight, and beat him very cleverly by half a length. This race has been generally accepted as a satisfactory proof that Sterling cannot stay; but, to our mind, he never showed so much stamina, as "gluttons" like Corisande, Agility, and Dutch Skater could not get near him. He has been a very unlucky horse, as he was also second in the Two Thousand and Cambridgeshire, though how the moderate Bothwell managed to beat him for the first-named race is still a complete mystery. That splendid filly, Cantinière, cut down her two opponents in the Fifteenth Biennial in a mere exercise canter; and then came the best finish of the day, that between Hannah and Ripponden for the Eighteenth Triennial. Both jockeys were hard at work a long way from home, and though Mr. Savile's colt led till within fifty yards of the judge's box, Hannah ran the more gamely, and managed to get her head in front in the last few strides.



The card on Wednesday showed a great falling off from that of the previous day; still, though some of the events were virtually walks-over, visitors had a chance of inspecting some of the best horses in training. Cremorne and Prince Charlie had not the least trouble in securing the Fourteenth Biennial and Fern Hill Stakes respectively, and then came the Ascot Derby. Drumochter won cleverly, Bustard and King Lud finishing a dead-heat for second place, and Laburnum being close behind them. As Drumochter met King Lud at level weights, while Queen's Messenger gave Drumochter 12lb. and an easy beating on the Tuesday, it is plain that King Lud must be improved about 21lb. to have a chance of defeating Queen's Messenger in the St. Leger. The field for the Royal Hunt Cup only numbered eighteen, the smallest number that has ever contested this event, except in 1844, when seventeen came to the post. Ripponden (7st. 2lb.) was not much fancied, in spite of the fight he made with Hannah on the previous day; but he held a good position throughout, and won pretty easily from Falkirk (7st.). Hamlet (6st. 9lb.) was third, and ran well, considering that he was giving a year to the first and second; but Theodoros, Anton, and Bonny Swell, who were strong favourites, never showed prominently in the race. Paladin, a half-brother to Queen's Messenger, carried off the Twentieth Triennial; and Highland Lassie won the Coronation Stakes easily, as the distance was not far enough for Guadalupe, who was backed against the field.

The defeat of Sterling was soon followed by that of his great rival, Favonius, who succumbed to Henry in the Ascot Cup. M. Lefevre is certainly in wonderful form this year, as the One Thousand and Oaks have already fallen to him, as well as many less important races. No man, however, more deserves Fortune's favours, as he races solely for honour and glory, and is never afraid to have a cut in at a favourite, however hopeless his chance of success may seem. His great performance to-day makes Henry's defeat in last year's Cambridgeshire more inexplicable than ever.

The terribly wet weather, together with the fact that her Majesty's twenty-eight yearlings were not a very grand lot, accounted for the fact of a somewhat small attendance at the annual sale at Hampton Court on Saturday last. Nevertheless, the twenty-eight were all disposed of, realising the sum of 4575 gs., or 163½ gs. apiece. The premier of the sale was a bay colt by Young Melbourne—Sister to Little Lady, which made 900 gs.; and next to him came a colt by St. Albans—Viridis, which reached 550 gs.; but an own brother to Sir Anyas only made 140 gs. Eight yearlings belonging to Mr. Gee were afterwards disposed of, the highest price (400 gs.) being obtained for His Majesty, a colt by Lord Clifden from Violet.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

The four-oared race between the London and Atalanta crews, which took place on Monday last, excited little interest until about a week before the day set for its decision. Amateur carmen who had watched the practice of the American crew declined entirely to believe that their short, snatchy stroke would give them the smallest chance of success against such a formidable four as that opposed to them. Towards the day, however, various rumours were circulated. The Americans were rowing "dark," and had never displayed their real powers in public; they had accomplished an extraordinary trial over the whole course at about two o'clock in the morning; they could row the entire distance at forty-four strokes per minute, &c. The public at last really began to believe that there was some truth in these stories, and, though they manfully continued to lay 3 to 1 on England, there was a kind of feeling that a great surprise might be in store for them. Monday morning was very windy and unpromising, so, as the Americans had stipulated for a calm day, there were serious apprehensions that the race might be postponed. Towards the afternoon, however, the wind dropped, and the weather was as favourable as could have been wished.

It was originally intended to row from Putney to Mortlake; but, in deference to the wishes of the Atalanta crew, who preferred to have what wind there was behind them, an alteration was made at the last moment, and the race was rowed the reverse way. This delayed the start till after six o'clock, by which time the crowd was as large as any that has ever assembled on the river banks. The contest itself will bear no description. London took the lead at the very first stroke, and, continuing to draw further and further away, won by at least 200 yards, in 21 min. 23 sec. The course was kept pretty clear up to Hammersmith Bridge; but when about a mile from home the Atalantas were fouled by a small pleasure-boat, and lost some fifty yards, so it was fortunate the race had been virtually decided long before that point was reached.

A great-grandson of Tippoo Sahib has been admitted a member of the English Bar during Trinity Term, his intention being to practise in the Indian courts.

Strikes for more pay and fewer hours of work are spreading through all industrial occupations: miners, carpenters and joiners, flax-spinners, agricultural labourers, bricklayers, railway porters, gardeners, and washerwomen are out on strike for this twofold object.

A farewell banquet was given, on Tuesday night, in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, to Earl and Countess Dufferin, previous to their departure for Canada. The hall was crowded with the leading citizens of Belfast and the landed gentry of the neighbouring counties. Mr. John Savage, J.P., Mayor of Belfast, presided.

The arrangements for the national artillery meeting at Shoeburyness, with the list of prizes, have been issued by the National Artillery Association. The camp will be opened on Aug. 5, and the shooting will begin on the following day, and be continued till the following Friday, Saturday being reserved for the distribution of prizes.

The annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society was held at Halstead, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The president of the year was Mr. J. R. Vaizey, of Attwoods, who offered a 50-guinea challenge cup for the best thoroughbred horse—a prize which was won by the animal shown by the Rev. R. Westhorp. The entries were larger this year than at Romford, but some falling off was observable in the number of pigs and implements on view.

The restorations of the choir and nave of Exeter Cathedral, as designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott and approved by the Dean and Chapter, were estimated to cost £16,000. This money has been provided, and more; but it is desired also to clear the view of the exterior by removing some contiguous houses in Palace-gate, on the south side. The sum of £25,000 additional is wanted for the proposed improvements. A meeting of Exonians and Devonians, and Cornishmen also, residing in London will be held, next Friday afternoon, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Devon, and the Attorney-General are to take part in its proceedings. The architect's plans will then be explained, and it is hoped that an effectual demonstration of West-of-England patriotism will secure the object in view.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abdy, Albert Channing, to be Rector of St. Mary's, Stamford.  
Baker, Charles; Vicar of St. John's, Leicester.  
Baker, Robert; Rector of Ayst St. Lawrence, Herts.  
Bayne, R. B.; Curate of St. Luke's, Chelsea.  
Beddoes, Thomas Lewis; Rector of St. Mary's, Manchester.  
Benham, W.; one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.  
Beynon, John Middleton; Rector of Llanvachas.  
Birley, Hugh; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester.  
Blandford, Wm. West; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hinckley, Leicestershire.  
Brook, Arthur; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton.  
Bullen, William Crofts; Incumbent of Zaura Episcopal Chapel, Bath.  
Burnside, Frederick; Rector of Hertfordbury.  
Calcraft, E. L.; Rector of Little Steeping, Lincolnshire.  
Carey, E. T.; Curate of Great Wymondley-cum-St. Ippolyt, Herts.  
Clarke, Lewis; Vicar of West Marsh.  
Clements, J.; Vicar of Holbeach.  
Cobbe, C. F.; Vicar of Rookhope, near Stanhope-in-Weardale.  
Cooke, G. F.; Chaplain of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.  
Crowfoot, John Henchman; Rector of Wigginton, Oxon.  
Dalton, W. H.; Vicar of St. Jude's, Upper Chelsea.  
Davies, Henry Robert; to officiate in the diocese of Hereford.  
Davies, Joshua; Vicar of Llanllwini-with-Llanfihangel, Rhosycorn.  
Dewing, James; Rector of Crowhurst.  
Douglas, Arthur Gascoigne; Vicar of Shapwick, Dorset.  
Drinkwater, H. C.; Vicar of St. George's, Shrewsbury.  
Durand, Haviland; Perpetual Curate and Titular Vicar of Earley, Berks.  
Ellis, Hy. Chrstr.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Southborough.  
Elsdale, D. T. W.; Incumbent of St. John the Divine, Kennington district.  
Emeris, John; Rector of Upton St. Leonard, Gloucestershire.  
Evans, Daniel; Rector of Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire.  
Heberden, Henry Buller; Rector of Ladshele or Lichfield, Hants.  
Henderson, T. J.; Rector of Heywood, near Manchester.  
Hill, Walter; Rector of Medmenham, Bucks.  
Hipwell, James; Senior Curate of St. Simon's, Bristol.  
Holley, Charles William Hunt; Vicar of Okehampton, Devon.  
Hughes, Albert; Rector of Stanton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire.  
Irons, W. J.; Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth.  
Jones, Alexander G.; Vicar of Ballingham, Hereford.  
Lacon, Edmund; Vicar-Choral of York Minster.  
Legg, W.; Rector of Hawkinge-with-Swingfield.  
Meade, R. C.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Outlands.  
Messenger, J. F.; S.P.G. Organising Secretary for Archdeaconry of Sarum.  
Murray, F. B.; Assistant Curate, St. Andrew's, Deal.  
Owen, William; Rector of Llanegryn, Montgomeryshire.  
Porteous, G. B.; Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury.  
Randall, William; Vicar of Penverris, Cornwall.  
Robinson, F.; Senior Curate and Precentor of St. John Baptist, Pewsey.  
Rudall, Alfred; Vicar of Carmenselle, Cornwall.  
Russell, Alfred Oliver; Vicar of Middleton, Norfolk.  
Scott, Walter; Vicar of St. Mark's, New Brompton, Chatham.  
Snape, A. W.; Sunday Morning Lecturer at St. Swithin's, London Stone.  
Somerville, Dudley; Chaplain to the Forces at Canterbury.  
Stagg, S. W.; Vicar of Kirby-le-Soken, Essex.  
Stocker, Wm. H. Browell; Rector of Ovington.  
Taylor, Richard; Surrogate in the diocese of Carlisle.  
Tooth, Charles; Rector of Shelton, Staffordshire.  
Tracy, F.; Rector of Beccles.  
Vernon, I. R.; Rector of St. Andrie's (West Quantoxhead), Somerset.  
Wayman, J. W.; Rector of Grotton, Suffolk.  
Whigham, L. R.; Curate of Broadstait, Exeter.  
Williams, Henry John; Rector of Tintern Parva, Monmouthshire.  
Witherby, C.; Organising Secretary of S.P.G. for Archdeaconry of Bristol.  
Wrightson, William Garmonsway; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Beckenham.

Dr. Jeremie, who had been Dean of Lincoln since 1864, died in London on Wednesday. He had previously filled the posts of Classical Professor at Haileybury, and Christian Advocate and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

In the little English colony at Genoa, a new English church has just been consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar; it cost £4000. Mr. Street, the architect, has adopted the style of the country, North Italian Gothic, white and black banding, after the manner of the Cathedral of Genoa (St. Lorenzo). It is calculated to hold about 200 worshippers.

The sixty-first annual meeting of the National Society was held, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported by the Bishops of Gloucester and Hereford, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., the Earls of Harrowby and Romney, Lord R. Cavendish, Sir C. Adderley, M.P., the Prolocutor of Canterbury, Archdeacon Hopper, and others. The report (which was read by the Rev. E. W. Moore, the secretary) stated that the income of the society for the past year had amounted to £20,714 16s. 2d., an increase of £7128 17s. over that of the year previous. The receipts at the Depository had also amounted to £39,437, an increase of £3541. Mr. Disraeli spoke at some length.

Judgment was given last Saturday in the long-pending Bennett case, which came before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the form of an appeal from a decision of the Dean of Arches. That decision was favourable to the respondent, Mr. Bennett, and the appeal was made by the promoter. The charges were three:—First, Mr. Bennett maintained the presence of Christ in the holy communion; second, he held that a sacrifice took place therein; third, he sanctioned the adoration of the elements. On the first point the judgment decided that the objective presence held by the respondent was not necessarily a corporal presence; and on the third it held that the adoration was not intended to be made to the elements. On the whole, though Mr. Bennett's language had been rash, and he had expressed no regret, the Court confirmed the previous decision in his favour. No order was made as to costs.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### OXFORD.

The commemoration of founders and benefactors took place on Wednesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre. In consequence of disturbances in previous years, the undergraduates were admitted by tickets. Immediately on the Vice-Chancellor rising to open the business, silence prevailed, and for the first time for many years the Professor of Poetry (Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart.) delivered the Creweian oration without a single interruption. The prize compositions were then recited in the following order, and were in every case listened to with the utmost attention:—The Latin essay, by Mr. G. E. Jeans, B.A., of Pembroke; the English essay, by Mr. Thomas S. Osmond, of Balliol; the Latin verse, by Mr. Andrew G. Wood, of Pembroke; the Newdigate poem, by Mr. Francis G. Cholmondeley, of Christ Church; the Gaisford verse, by Mr. T. Agar, of Christ Church; the Stanhope essay, by Mr. A. J. Butler, of Trinity; the Stanhope essay, by Mr. A. F. Leach, of New College. The banquet in celebration of the supposed foundation by King Alfred the Great of University College took place in the hall of the college in the evening, when about 130 past and present members of the society assembled to do honour to the occasion. The Master of University College (the Rev. G. G. Bradley, M.A.) occupied the chair. In a Congregation held on Thursday morning in the Sheldonian Theatre the degree of Honorary Doctor of the Civil Law was conferred on the following persons:—The Prince Hassan, Christ Church, son of his Highness the Khedive of Egypt; Samuel David Gross, M.D. and LL.D., Professor of Surgery in the Jeaffreson Medical College of Philadelphia; Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., late Waynflete Professor of Chemistry; George Burrows, M.D., Caius College, Cambridge, President of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Immediately afterwards a congregation was held, when several degrees were conferred.

The consent of Convocation has been given to the foundation of the Derby Scholarship, in honour of the late Chancellor.

Mr. Henry Montagu Randall Pope, B.A., Scholar of St. John's, has been elected to the vacant Fellowship at Lincoln. The examiners in the Final Schools have issued the following Class Lists:—

*Classical*.—Class I.: J. M. Callendar, Oriel; L. Davidson, New; A. Goodwin, Balliol; B. A. Gregory, Brasenose; J. Marshall, Balliol; R. Shute, New Inn Hall. Class II.: E. P. Allanson, Queen's; R. W. Boodle, Magdalen; G. M. Freeman, Corpus; H. B. Garrod, Merton; M. H. Green, Corpus; T. C. Hindmarsh, Trinity; A. Hopkinson, Lincoln; G. W. Horner, C. E. MacClymont, and T. S. Omond, Balliol; P. Read, Lincoln; J. R. Sturgis, Balliol; W. Traies, Worcester. Class III.: D. M. Birkett, Christ Church; C. Black and J. E. Bode, New; E. Bradley, Wadham; F. H. Hummel, Worcester; J. Patten, Christ Church; C. Simmons, Balliol. Class IV.: R. S. Grame, Trinity; W. M. M. Rorison, St. John's.

*Mathematical*.—Class I.: J. W. Russell, Balliol; H. W. L. Tanner, Jesus; H. Young, Queen's. Class II.: A. B. Fisher, Balliol; C. B. L. Tylecote, Queen's; J. Young, Balliol.

*Law and Modern History*.—Class I.: F. Y. Powell, Christ Church; C. E. Stiffe, Balliol; C. Tait and Sir O. Wakeman, Christ Church. Class II.: J. Chesman, Wadham; J. C. Collins, Balliol; C. E. Grenside and F. Hancock, Wadham; S. F. Harris, Worcester; A. E. Kinch, Brasenose; J. A. Luttman-Johnson, Trinity; T. G. Overend, unattached; E. G. Puchard, New Inn Hall; T. H. Robertson, Magdalen; J. H. Stronge, Brasenose; J. B. Wood, Merton. Class III.: W. M. Fawcett, Merton; F. W. Goodwyn, Brasenose; J. Graham, Corpus; N. W. Gresley, Exeter; J. G. Hay, Balliol; J. P. Hobson, Worcester; C. J. Christ Church; T. Mosley, St. Alban Hall; H. G. Roper, Merton; E. Sutton, University; C. Turner, Trinity; G. M. Williams, St. John's. Class IV.: A. G. Burney and W. Champenour, Christ Church; C. E. Cree, University; C. S. Dupuis, Lincoln; W. C. Furneaux, Brasenose.

*Natural Science*.—Class I.: H. S. Cooper, All Souls; J. P. Earwaker, Merton; C. G. Moulin, Pembroke. Class II.: H. Green, Queen's. Class III.: E. C. D. Fox, Exeter. Class IV.: J. A. Lloyd, St. John's.

The Examiners for the Hebrew scholarships, Dr. Pusey, Professor Cheney, and Mr. Nutt, have reported Mr. Collins, B.A., of Keble, incorporated from Corpus, Cambridge, and Mr. Crutwell, Fellow of Merton, as of equal merit. Mr. Crutwell being ineligible for the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship, as having already held it, is therefore elected to the Kennicott Scholarship, and Mr. Collins to the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship.

### CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation on Tuesday the prize exercises were recited. The Vice-Chancellor presided. The prizes were recited in the following order:—The Porson prize, by Mr. H. R. Phillips, non-collegiate student; Greek ode, by Mr. F. H. Rawlins, King's; the Latin ode, by Mr. T. E. Page, St. John's; the Greek epigram, by Mr. E. B. Moser, St. John's; the Latin epigram, by Mr. F. H. Rawlins, King's; the Powis medal, by Mr. S. H. Butcher, Trinity; and the English poem, "The Destruction of Chicago by Fire," by Mr. T. E. Page, St. John's.

A meeting for the establishment of a memorial to the late Professor Maurice was held, at the Master's Lodge, Trinity, yesterday week, when it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Woolner be commissioned to execute a bust of the deceased for presentation to the University; and the surplus subscription, if sufficient, devoted to the provision for a lecture to be delivered annually, or at longer intervals, in the Working Men's College or elsewhere in London, or some other large town, by a lecturer appointed by the University of Cambridge. Munificent subscriptions were promised.

Mr. Percy Gardner, Inceptor in Arts, has been elected a Fellow of Christ's College, and Mr. James Andrew Blaikie, B.A., a Fellow of Caius.

The undermentioned appointments to scholarships and promotions have taken place as the result of the several college general examinations just concluded:—

*Corpus*.—Third year.—R. Hawkins, raised from £60 to £90 per annum; Hughes (additional), £30. Second year.—C. Hawkins, £25; Bates, £25. Freshmen.—Burgess, £60; Kingdom, £50; Sower, £50; Goodlife, £40; Stokes, £30; Spiers, £30; Foster, £20; Stedman, £20. Gratuities from the Mawson Fund awarded to—Horsley, £30; Gardner, £20; J. R. Duke, £20; Ranger, £20.

*Clare*.—Lady Clare's Scholarship, Arblaster, Mr. Diggon's Scholarship, Kelly, £40, £60 per annum; Dr. Green's Scholarship, Bayfield, £60; Madame de Boisset's Scholarship, Fairbank, £60; Dr. Cole's Scholarship, Hicks, £50; Dr. Philpot's Scholarship, Pulling, £40; Mr. Hinman's Scholarship, Clarkson, £40. R. D. Roberts, elected to a Foundation instead of a Minor Scholarship. Additional scholarships of £20, tenable for two years, awarded to Harris. Additional scholarships of £20, tenable for one year, to Lock and Angus. Prizes of £10 in money to Spear and Laing.

*Sidney*.—Griffin, to a Foundation, in lieu of a Tiverton Scholarship; Knox, Exhibition continued; Iddon, Salmon, Minton, and Layng, awarded Exhibitions of £10 per annum; Temperley, to Foundation Scholarship, vacating Johnson. Postlethwaite and Monro elected to Foundation Scholarships for one year. Holmes awarded a Johnson Exhibition, value £32 per annum. Skeley, Cooe, and Davidson awarded Exhibitions, value £30 per annum. Pochin awarded a Bancroft Exhibition, value £12 per annum.

*Jesus*.—Scholarships, awarded to Watkins and Vidler, £30 per annum each; Francis, Lushington, and Sharpe, £20 per annum each; Whiteley (Tew), £15 per annum; Chevalier and Lod, gratuities of £16 per annum each; Extra Rewards—Delavigne, Gray, Bramley, Galloway, Gwyther, Goodwins, South, and Watkins, £12 each. Rustat Gratuities—Bird, Roberts, Cox, W. H. M. Bagley, Evans, T. E. Hughes, and W. B. Gray. Other Testimonial Prize—Jennings, £20. Keller Prizes—Adams and Swale, £10 each. Latin Declamation Prize—A. Gray. English Declamation Prize—Durrant.

*St. Peter's*.—Dickson removed from scholarship of £60 to one of £30 per annum. Scholarship, value £40 per annum, awarded to Solomon, and one of £20 to Carpenter. The vacant scholarship, value £80 per annum, divided between Lloyd and Garrett. Donations of £20 each awarded to Batebury and Johnson.

*Pembroke*.—Foundation scholarships—Ratcliffe, Howson, West, Steel, Marriott, and Lawson, £60; Riggs, Kempton, Mogg, Smith, and Fyne, £40; Kirchoffer, Crick, Cook, Roberts, and Moore, £20 per annum each. Grindal Scholarships—Bickersteth, £60; Hopkinson and Smith, £40 per annum each. The open scholarships have been awarded as under:—Mathematics—Keynes, £60 per annum. Classics—Turner, £60 per annum. Natural Science—J. T. Bantom, £40. Classics—Eden, 20.

*Magdalene*.—C. R. Smith, promoted to scholarship of £60 per annum. Prizes of £12 each awarded to Miles, Newman, Simons, and C. R. Smith. Mathematical Honours (Freshmen)—H. Williams and Lonsdale, prize. Junior Sophs—Simmons and C. R. Smith, prize.

*St. Catharine's*.—Open scholarships—J. W. Green, Ipswich School, £70 per annum; W. Groome, Haileybury College, £50; H. F. Benwell, Christ's Hospital, £40; R. S. Yorke, Tonbridge School, £40; J. H. Crick, Bury St. Edmunds School, £40; R. T. Glasbrook, Liverpool College, £35; C. Taylor, Norwich School, £35; W. Turner, Perse School, Cambridge, £30.

Prizes were on Tuesday distributed, as is usual on the Feast of St. Barnabas, at the Merchant Taylors' School. Mr. J. W. Aston, Mr. W. G. Burrell, and Mr. F. Goldsmith were elected to scholarships, and Mr. C. P. Berryman and Mr. T. H. Wright to exhibitions. A distinguished company were entertained by the Master and Wardens in the evening.

The two senior scholarships at Marlborough College have been assigned to Blackett-Ord and Atkinson; the "Ireland" to Powles, the "Berens" to Ewer, the "Authors" to Buckle, the "Modern School" to Stanton and Kelley; the six Junior Scholarships have been assigned to Graves (Mr. Price's, Maidenhead), Daltrey (Mr. Lee's, Winchfield), Leslie (Mr. Sanderson's, Elstree), Clay and Balfour (Mr. Waterfield's, East Sheen), and Dennis.

The Head Mastership of the Grammar School, Heversham, Westmorland, has been conferred upon the Rev. William Hart, M.A., Head Master of Bungay Grammar School.

On Wednesday the distribution of prizes and certificates of scholarships was made in the chapel of Mill-hill School, Hendon—Mr. Baines, M.P., presiding.

On Monday the Marquis of Westminster opened a girls' school at Chester, built on land which he had given.

Mr. Cardwell, following out his resolve to make the volunteer force a thoroughly useful and efficient branch of our military system, has issued another stringent code of regulations, with the view of securing a higher standard of military knowledge amongst the officers.





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SEE PAGE 168.





THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH INSPECTING THE DUBLIN PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL ON LEINSTER LAWN.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH DECLARING THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION OPEN.  
SEE PAGE 582.











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1873, 1876, 1879, 1882, 1885, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1903, 1906, 1909, 1912, 1915, 1918, 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930, 1933, 1936, 1939, 1942, 1945, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2023, 2026, 2029, 2032, 2035, 2038, 2041, 2044, 2047, 2050, 2053, 2056, 2059, 2062, 2065, 2068, 2071, 2074, 2077, 2080, 2083, 2086, 2089, 2092, 2095, 2098, 2101, 2104, 2107, 2110, 2113, 2116, 2119, 2122, 2125, 2128, 2131, 2134, 2137, 2140, 2143, 2146, 2149, 2152, 2155, 2158, 2161, 2164, 2167, 2170, 2173, 2176, 2179, 2182, 2185, 2188, 2191, 2194, 2197, 2200, 2203, 2206, 2209, 2212, 2215, 2218, 2221, 2224, 2227, 2230, 2233, 2236, 2239, 2242, 2245, 2248, 2251, 2254, 2257, 2260, 2263, 2266, 2269, 2272, 2275, 2278, 2281, 2284, 2287, 2290, 2293, 2296, 2299, 2302, 2305, 2308, 2311, 2314, 2317, 2320, 2323, 2326, 2329, 2332, 2335, 2338, 2341, 2344, 2347, 2350, 2353, 2356, 2359, 2362, 2365, 2368, 2371, 2374, 2377, 2380, 2383, 2386, 2389, 2392, 2395, 2398, 2401, 2404, 2407, 2410, 2413, 2416, 2419, 2422, 2425, 2428, 2431, 2434, 2437, 2440, 2443, 2446, 2449, 2452, 2455, 2458, 2461, 2464, 2467, 2470, 2473, 2476, 2479, 2482, 2485, 2488, 2491, 2494, 2497, 2500, 2503, 2506, 2509, 2512, 2515, 2518, 2521, 2524, 2527, 2530, 2533, 2536, 2539, 2542, 2545, 2548, 2551, 2554, 2557, 2560, 2563, 2566, 2569, 2572, 2575, 2578, 2581, 2584, 2587, 2590, 2593, 2596, 2599, 2602, 2605, 2608, 2611, 2614, 2617, 2620, 2623, 2626, 2629, 2632, 2635, 2638, 2641, 2644, 2647, 2650, 2653, 2656, 2659, 2662, 2665, 2668, 2671, 2674, 2677, 2680, 2683, 2686, 2689, 2692, 2695, 2698, 2701, 2704, 2707, 2710, 2713, 2716, 2719, 2722, 2725, 2728, 2731, 2734, 2737, 2740, 2743, 2746, 2749, 2752, 2755, 2758, 2761, 2764, 2767, 2770, 2773, 2776, 2779, 2782, 2785, 2788, 2791, 2794, 2797, 2800, 2803, 2806, 2809, 2812, 2815, 2818, 2821, 2824, 2827, 2830, 2833, 2836, 2839, 2842, 2845, 2848, 2851, 2854, 2857, 2860, 2863, 2866, 2869, 2872, 2875, 2878, 2881, 2884, 2887, 2890, 2893, 2896, 2899, 2902, 2905, 2908, 2911, 2914, 2917, 2920, 2923, 2926, 2929, 2932, 2935, 2938, 2941, 2944, 2947, 2950, 2953, 2956, 2959, 2962, 2965, 2968, 2971, 2974, 2977, 2980, 2983, 2986, 2989, 2992, 2995, 2998, 3001, 3004, 3007, 3010, 3013, 3016, 3019, 3022, 3025, 3028, 3031, 3034, 3037, 3040, 3043, 3046, 3049, 3052, 3055, 3058, 3061, 3064, 3067, 3070, 3073, 3076, 3079, 3082, 3085, 3088, 3091, 3094, 3097, 3100, 3103, 3106, 3109, 3112, 3115, 3118, 3121, 3124, 3127, 3130, 3133, 3136, 3139, 3142, 3145, 3148, 3151, 3154, 3157, 3160, 3163, 3166, 3169, 3172, 3175, 3178, 3181, 3184, 3187, 3190, 3193, 3196, 3199, 3202, 3205, 3208, 3211, 3214, 3217, 3220, 3223, 3226, 3229, 3232, 3235, 3238, 3241, 3244, 3247, 3250, 3253, 3256, 3259, 3262, 3265, 3268, 3271, 3274, 3277, 3280, 3283, 3286, 3289, 3292, 3295, 3298, 3301, 3304, 3307, 3310, 3313, 3316, 3319, 3322, 3325, 3328, 3331, 3334, 3337, 3340, 3343, 3346, 3349, 3352, 3355, 3358, 3361, 3364, 3367, 3370, 3373, 3376, 3379, 3382, 3385, 3388, 3391, 3394, 3397, 3400, 3403, 3406, 3409, 3412, 3415, 3418, 3421, 3424, 3427, 3430, 3433, 3436, 3439, 3442, 3445, 3448, 3451, 3454, 3457, 3460, 3463, 3466, 3469, 3472, 3475, 3478, 3481, 3484, 3487, 3490, 3493, 3496, 3499, 3502, 3505, 3508, 3511, 3514, 3517, 3520, 3523, 3526, 3529, 3532, 3535, 3538, 3541, 3544, 3547, 3550, 3553, 3556, 3559, 3562, 3565, 3568, 3571, 3574, 3577, 3580, 3583, 3586, 3589, 3592, 3595, 3598, 3601, 3604, 3607, 3610, 3613, 3616, 3619, 3622, 3625, 3628, 3631, 3634, 3637, 3640, 3643, 3646, 3649, 3652, 3655, 3658, 3661, 3664, 3667, 3670, 3673, 3676, 3679, 3682, 3685, 3688, 3691, 3694, 3697, 3700, 3703, 3706, 3709, 3712, 3715, 3718, 3721, 3724, 3727, 3730, 3733, 3736, 3739, 3742, 3745, 3748, 3751, 3754, 3757, 3760, 3763, 3766, 3769, 3772, 3775, 3778, 3781, 3784, 3787, 3790, 3793, 3796, 3799, 3802, 3805, 3808, 3811, 3814, 3817, 3820, 3823, 3826, 3829, 3832, 3835, 3838, 3841, 3844, 3847, 3850, 3853, 3856, 3859, 3862, 3865, 3868, 3871, 3874

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THE LATE CHARLES LEVER.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN DUBLIN: REVIEW IN PHOENIX PARK.



## THE LATE CHARLES LEVER.

The death of Mr. Charles Lever, the popular novelist, which happened at Trieste a fortnight ago, has been mentioned everywhere in a tone of sincere regret. He was probably as much liked as Dickens or Thackeray, though much less admired; for his writings, which bore no comparison to theirs in the degree of genius and literary power, were quite as full of pleasant humour, and made personal friends of all his readers. This is the happy privilege of the author who can tell men and women about their own life, or some possible variations of it, in a way that renders it more interesting, or even amusing, to think of. Poetry and heroic romance have lost their charm for the present age: it is the worldly-wise novelist, the inspector of social and domestic manners, who now takes his turn to divert us. All we ask is a vivid representation of some original types of humanity, engaged in stirring action or waylaid by perplexing circumstance, so as to excite our sympathetic feeling. Irish gentlemen and sportsmen, officers of crack regiments, gallant young diplomatic attachés at foreign Courts, all brisk fellows, fast riding, shooting, carousing, flirting, travelling, joking, and finessing in the game of a free competition for love and glory, were subjects that Mr. Lever knew how to make attractive. They were more to the taste of many readers, thirty years ago, than such figures as might be found in either the sordid or the splendid regions of London life. Mr. Lever had a patent for their production, as other writers of fiction, high and low, the Bulwer, Disraeli, Dickens, Thackeray, and Ainsworth of that day, had their patents for different sorts. The vein of Lever was genuine and richly fertile; he worked it out with consummate skill, and has fairly earned the praises of his day and generation.

Little need be stated here concerning his personal history, which was not remarkably eventful. He was born at Dublin, in 1809, the son of an architect. He was educated partly at Trinity College, Dublin, partly at the University of Göttingen. Having studied for the medical profession, and got a physician's diploma, he practised at Derry and Coleraine, holding there an official post of great labour and responsibility during the cholera visitation of 1832. His services were rewarded with the appointment of physician to the British Legation at Brussels. It was there he wrote "Harry Lorrequer," which appeared in monthly shilling parts, like "Pickwick" and "Nickleby," with laughable illustrations drawn by "Phiz." It won the applause of a host of delighted readers by the racy fun and healthy vivacity of spirit which pervade its bustling adventures. "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon," "Tom Burke of Ours," and "Jack Hinton, the Guardsman," carried on the series of these lively narratives of "a way they have in the army," which was brought to a climax in "Our Mess." The author next devoted his attention more especially to representing the half-feudal, half-patriarchal Irish aristocracy of a past age in its most genial and characteristic aspects. "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," "Roland Cashel," "Luttrell of Arran," and "The Knight of Gwynne" were examples of the treatment of subjects chosen from the social history of Ireland, not unworthy of a place similar to that of the Waverley novels as illustrations of Scottish life. But Mr. Lever, except while he conducted the *Dublin University Magazine*, from 1842 to 1845, was residing mostly on the Continent, and his stock of Irish experiences were out. He dwelt some time in a German castle he had hired in the Tyrol, whence he removed to Florence, as his daughters grew up, for the sake of their education. In 1858 he was appointed British Consul at Spezzia. By this time he had begun to introduce a large mixture of foreign scenes and situations with the Irish element in his stories. Travelling families on the tour of Europe, with the cosmopolitan rogues, vagabonds, and pretenders to rank and fashion, by whom they were sometimes assailed, came into the novels of that period. "The Dodd Family," "The Daltons," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," and "Davenport Dunn" belong, more or less, to the same class. In another kind of fictions, such as "Arthur O'Leary," "Con Cregan," and "Horace Templeton" there was a manifest intention to excite our interest rather in the fortunes of an individual than in the peculiarities of a class habit common to many people. "Con Cregan" has been well called an Irish Gil Blas; it is the autobiography of a lucky scamp. The later stories of Mr. Lever have been of a higher tone; and in "Sir Brooke Fosbrooke," "That Boy of Norcott's," and "Lord Kilgobbin," if he had lost much of his former dashing force, he seemed to have gained a sounder conception of the more serious aspects of life and character. He had, since 1867, been resident at Trieste, to which Consular station he was promoted from that of Spezzia. He was to the last a very industrious writer, contributing, at the same time, to the *Cornhill Magazine*, the most recent stories above named; and to *Blackwood* his commentaries on political and other topics of the day, under the nom de plume of "Cornelius O'Dowd." A literary career of thirty years, attended with success as fairly merited, in its measure, as that of his more highly-gifted contemporaries, has reached its natural termination.

The portrait of Mr. Lever is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Chancery-lane.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT DUBLIN.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh returned from Dublin on Saturday evening, after four or five days' stay in that city, where he performed the ceremony of opening the Exhibition. He arrived at Kingstown from Holyhead, in his frigate the *Galatea*, at eight o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday week. At half-past ten he landed, having been met on board the ship by Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, with Lord St. Lawrence, General Sir T. Steele, Sir Bernard Burke, and some gentlemen of the Viceregal Staff. The town commissioners of Kingstown presented an address of welcome. The Prince was conveyed by a special train to Dublin, where the Lord Mayor and others of the Corporation met him, at the Westland-row station, at half-past eleven. A guard of honour of the 15th Regiment and a squadron of the 1st Dragoon Guards were posted at the station. The Prince went to the Viceregal Lodge, in Phoenix Park, in the Lord Lieutenant's carriage, escorted by the dragoons and followed by other vehicles. He was cheered by the people along the streets. In the evening he visited the Zoological Gardens and the Hibernian Military School.

Next day (the Wednesday) his Royal Highness, with the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, left the Viceregal Lodge soon after noon to open the Exhibition. This is held in the spacious and elegant Crystal Palace erected for the same purpose a few years ago, which was redeemed from destruction on the ruin of the company by the liberality of Sir Arthur Guinness and his brother. It is situated in Earlsfort-terrace, close to St. Stephen's Green. The Exhibition comprises a department of Irish natural products and raw materials, a Fine Arts Department, an Industrial or manufacturing department, a National Portrait Gallery, and a Loan Museum of Ornamental Art. It was in the great glass-roofed hall, opening into the Leinster Hall at one end and the Sculpture Gallery at

the other, that the inaugural ceremony took place. In the centre was a fountain, with a statue of St. Patrick blessing Ireland; at the southern extremity was a grotto, tenanted by picturesque figures; at the north end was the crimson dais, set in the midst of a floor of green cloth, and surrounded by stands of flowers, green plants, and sculpture, with seats for the Prince and Lord Lieutenant, the Viceregal household, officers of state, peers, judges, and members of the corporation. Shortly after one o'clock a procession, marshalled by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, entered the hall, preceded by the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord and Lady Spencer. In this procession were the Irish Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of Dublin, the Knights of St. Patrick, some Irish peers, the Chief Secretary, the General commanding, and the Presidents of the learned societies, with the Duke of Leinster, Viscount Monck, the Earl of Dufferin, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Francis Brady, Mr. Henry Doyle, and other gentlemen, managers of the Exhibition. His Royal Highness, wearing his naval uniform, took a seat on the dais, with Earl and Countess Spencer. An address from the Corporation of Dublin was read by the Lord Mayor, to which the Prince replied. The Lord Chancellor then read an address from the Exhibition Committee. To this a suitable answer was made by his Royal Highness, after which he was conducted in procession to the Concert Hall. Here a choir of 500 voices, with a powerful orchestra, performed the National Anthem, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and "The Heavens are Telling." These pieces were followed by the singing of a special ode or cantata, composed for this occasion by Sir R. P. Stewart, to verses by Dr. J. W. Waller. Sir R. P. Stewart himself was conductor of the performance, which had a very good effect. The procession was again formed, and the Duke of Edinburgh was taken back to the Leinster Hall, where he formally proclaimed the Exhibition open. This announcement was greeted with a blast of trumpets, and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and his lady, retired, while the musicians gave the "Hallelujah Chorus." In the evening he attended, with his noble host and hostess, a grand ball at the Mansion House, given by the Lord and Lady Mayoress.

The Prince had a private view of the Exhibition on the Thursday, and went in the afternoon, with Lord and Lady Spencer, to see the Prince Consort memorial in Leinster Lawn. He was received by Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Provost of Trinity College, the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, and the Albert Testimonial Committee. The monument, when complete, will present a bronze statue of the lamented Prince Albert, upon a pedestal with four supporting bronze statues, which represent Art, Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture. The principal statue not being yet finished, its place was supplied by a plaster model. This was inspected and approved by his Royal Highness, who afterwards entered the Royal Dublin Society's house, and was enrolled a member. He came out through Kildare-street, and went to a flower show of the Horticultural Society in the Rotunda Gardens. In the evening he was at a concert of the Royal Academy of Music, in the Exhibition Palace. Next day was occupied by an excursion to Powerscourt, near Bray. On Saturday there was a review of troops in the Phoenix Park, from eleven till two o'clock; but the rain, which fell heavily, interfered with the enjoyment of this sight. The troops on the ground were the Royal Artillery and cavalry, the Coldstream Guards, the 15th, 16th, 20th, and 40th Regiments, under the general command of Sir T. Steele, but forming one cavalry and two infantry brigades, under Colonel Slade, King's Dragoon Guards, Colonel Light, R.H.A., Colonel Blyth, of the 40th, and Colonel Grierson, of the 15th. At four in the afternoon the Prince left Dublin. He was accompanied by Lord and Lady Spencer to Kingstown, where he embarked in the *Galatea*, and crossed over to Holyhead. A Royal salute was fired by H.M.S. Vanguard as his ship left Kingstown harbour.

With reference to the Prince Consort Monument at Dublin, we regret to state that an infamous trick was played with it on Sunday night. Some persons not yet known, having put gunpowder around the feet of the plaster model statue, blew it up, destroying the lower part of the figure. They attempted the same with the statue of the late Earl of Carlisle, in the Phoenix Park, but this was scarcely at all damaged.

The annual prize-shooting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held last week.

A disaster has befallen the yacht *Amphitrite*, belonging to the King of the Greeks. The vessel took fire while at sea, near Ghytium, in the Peloponnesus. The yacht was saved; but the King's aide-de-camp was killed.

The unexampled prosperity of trade in this country is fully confirmed by the Board of Trade monthly statistics, which show an increase during last month alone of three millions in the value of imports, and nearly two millions in that of exports; while the respective increases on the first five months of the present compared with the past year amount to about thirteen and fifteen millions respectively.

Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., has written a long letter in defence of his brother, Mr. Douglas Forsyth, who was the Commissioner of Umballa, from which post he was transferred to Oude owing to his conduct in reference to the Kooka outbreak. He complains that his brother has never been applied to by the Government of India for any defence of his conduct. They have condemned him without even asking what he had to say on his behalf. Mr. Forsyth concludes by citing testimonies from Lord Mayo and Lord Clarendon to the eminent services rendered by his brother.

The competitors for the privilege of representing Scotland at the shooting for the Elcho Challenge Shield, at Wimbledon, was concluded at the Tillicoultry rifle range yesterday week. Captain Ross intimated that, in consequence of the absence of a number of the best marksmen of Scotland from the competition, he should choose only six men at the present time, and that he would select the remaining two at Wimbledon. The six successful competitors are Dr. Mitchell, Carlisle; Mr. Clews, 3rd Renfrew; Captain Cochrane, 31st Regiment; Captain Kinnear, Edinburgh; Lord Inverurie, and Colonel Mitchell, Alloa.

A debate in the Irish Presbyterian Church General Assembly, last week, on the use of instrumental music, had an exciting finish, on Saturday, and the result is that the question remains unsettled. On a division on the amendment to the report, which was against the use of instrumental music, was carried by 170 votes to 145, whereupon another amendment was proposed dissolving the committee, and declaring that vocal music is alone authorised by the Church. On a division it was found that there was a tie, and the Moderator, being unwilling to settle the question by his individual casting vote, obtained a pledge that no action would be taken until next year; and, by the withdrawal of both amendments, the question could come up again for a final decision. This was accordingly agreed to. The foundation-stone of new buildings for the Assembly was laid on Thursday week. The collections throughout the whole church for all purposes during last year amounted to £117,206.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Another of the new engagements announced in Mr. Gye's prospectus was fulfilled yesterday (Friday) week, when Herr Koehler, from the Dresden Opera, made his first appearance here as Marcello, in "Les Huguenots." The fine quality and power of this gentleman's voice—a genuine "basso profondo"—were at once evidenced in the chorale in the first act, with which the faithful Puritan follower of Raoul rebukes the levities of the nobles. In the following "piff-paff" song, descriptive of battle and slaughter, the merits of the singer were still more manifest, and obtained an amount of applause not always bestowed on that piece. In the fine duet with Valentina in the third act Herr Koehler confirmed the good impression already produced, and proved himself an artist of high merit in the earnest German style. No doubt the new basso would be still more effective in the music and language of his own country, and in the first respect will prove of especial value should the promised production here of Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin" be fulfilled. Other features in the cast of "Les Huguenots" were as often before commented on, including the splendid performance of Madame Pauline Lucca as Valentina; the Page, Raoul, Di Nevers, and St. Bris having been, also as before, represented by Mdle. Scalchi, and Signori Nicolini and Cotogni, and M. Faure. On Tuesday Mdle. Smeroschi was to have made her first appearance in "L'Elisir d'Amore," but her illness caused a postponement of the event until this (Saturday) evening.

The fourth Floral Hall Concert of the season took place, in that pleasant adjunct of the Royal Italian Opera-House, on Saturday afternoon, when the principal singers of the establishment just named contributed to a very attractive, although by no means novel, programme. Madame Adeline Patti sang the final air from "La Sonnambula," and, being encoired in "Kathleen Mavourneen," gave "Home, sweet home." Mdle. Albani made so strong an impression by her delivery of the Scotch ballad, "John Anderson, my Jo," that a repetition was universally desired, and was replied to by giving "Robin Adair." Mdles. Sessi, Brandt, and Scalchi; Mesdames Sinico and Monbelli; Signori Naudin, Nicolini, and Bettini; M. Faure; Signori Graziani, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, Ciampi Raguer, and Capponi, and the opera chorus were heard in various effective performances. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani were the conductors. The last of these concerts is announced for June 29.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

We last week recorded the fresh—it was perhaps the greatest—success obtained by Signor Italo Campanini, in his performance as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," for which character he was again announced on Thursday last.

"Faust" was given on Saturday, when Mdle. Nilsson repeated that charming performance of Margherita which was among the earliest of her successful impersonations at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867. Again, in the dreamy ballad based on the legend of the King of Thule, in the brilliant "Jewel song," the tender love-music of the garden scene, and the despair and agony of the concluding acts of the opera, the singer displayed that grace of style and dramatic feeling which before rendered this one of her most effective representations. Signor Kota, whose first appearance we recorded a few weeks ago, was an efficient Mephistopheles, and gave the air "Dio del'or" and the mocking serenade very effectively. The cast included, as in recent performances, Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Siebel, M. Capoul as Faust, and Signor Mendioroz as Valentina.

The production (on Thursday next) of "Le Due Giornate," an Italian version of Cherubini's charming opera "Les Deux Journées," is looked forward to with much interest in musical circles.

The third grand opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Saturday afternoon, when Mdles. Titiens, Kellogg, Marimon, Carlotta Grossi, Madame Albani, Signori Campanini, Fancelli, Agnesi, Mendioroz, and Foli were heard in a varied selection of vocal music. The fine orchestra of Her Majesty's Opera played the overtures to "Masaniello" and "Tannhäuser," and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Mr. Cusins conducted.

The performances of French opera at the theatre in the Strand known as the Opéra Comique came to a sudden close last week. The prospects of success for such a scheme would doubtless be greater during the autumn and winter than simultaneously with the season of the two Italian Opera establishments.

But two more performances remain to complete the sixtieth season of the Philharmonic Society. At the sixth concert, on Monday, the symphonies were Mozart's "Jupiter" and Beethoven's "Pastoral;" the overtures, that by Sir Julius Benedict in illustration of "The Tempest," and so entitled; and that of Cherubini to his opera, "Faniska." All these orchestral works were finely played by the orchestra, directed by Mr. W. G. Cusins. The other instrumental piece was Liszt's elaborate and difficult pianoforte concerto in E flat, of which we have previously spoken on the occasions of its performance by Mr. Dannreuther, at the Crystal Palace, in January; and by Mr. Walter Bache, at his own concert, last year. The pianist on Monday was Mr. Frits Hartvigson, a Danish gentleman, who had already appeared at one of the Philharmonic concerts, some seasons ago. In his execution of Liszt's concerto, Mr. Hartvigson displayed rare powers of mechanism, unbounded command of the keyboard, and a touch alternately forcible and delicate. His performance was greatly applauded, and he was specially recalled after he had left the platform. The vocalists were Mdle. Colombo and Signor Vizzani—the lady having suddenly replaced Mdle. Marie Roze, in consequence of the illness of the latter. The execution of the vocal music, generally, was far from satisfactory.

Mr. Charles Hallé is approaching the close of his interesting recitals, seven of the eight performances having taken place. The programme announced for yesterday (Friday) commenced with Rubinstein's pianoforte trio in B flat, concluded with that by Mendelssohn in C minor, and comprised Beethoven's last great solo sonata, op. 111, and Mozart's sonata, with violin. Madame Norman-Neruda was to be the violinist, M. Daubert the violoncellist, and Mdle. Drasdil the vocalist.

The three matinées of classical chamber music given by the eminent violinist, M. Sainton, and those of M. Alexandre Bilet, the well-known pianist, have just terminated.

At the Royal Albert Hall a new series of twelve "People's Concerts" has been commenced. The second of the series of oratorio performances given there by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, was announced for Wednesday evening, when the programme was devoted to Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The principal singers were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Agnesi.

The annual concert of Mr. Kuhe has for several seasons past assumed a special importance from the extent, variety, and interest of the performances—qualities which were sus-



tained in its recurrence on Monday afternoon, when a "monster" programme was contributed to by many of the eminent artists of the day.

The concert of Mr. Louis Ries (the esteemed second violin of the Monday Popular Concerts) took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday afternoon, when he performed two solos by his brother, Franz Ries, with whom and Mr. J. Zerbini and M. Daubert he was associated in Mendelssohn's first string quartet. A special feature in the concert was the fine pianoforte-playing of Mr. Franklin Taylor in Brahms's quartet in A, and solo pieces by Schumann and Handel.

The eighth annual concert of Mr. Charles Gardner, on Saturday, drew a good attendance, in spite of the bad weather. Mr. Gardner's talents as a pianist were successfully exhibited in several solo pieces by Field, Sir Sterndale Bennett, and Heller. Other performances—instrumental and vocal—made up a varied selection.

Miscellaneous concerts are still in progress, although there are now symptoms of their approaching decrease. Among recent entertainments of the kind may be mentioned those of M. Paque, an excellent violoncellist, and of Mr. and Mrs. R. Blagrove, the former well known as a performer on the viola and the concertina, the latter as a pianist. Miss Maclean, a young and promising pianoforte-player, gave her first concert last week; and the second annual concert of Miss Purdy—a vocalist of much merit—is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon.

## THE THEATRES.

### ROYALTY.

The little theatre in Soho has passed under a new management—that of Miss Edith Bertram, a tall, handsome young lady, who has in her good instincts for acting, though not yet a perfect artist. The house was opened under her conduct with a new play by Mr. Arthur O'Neil, entitled "Bohemia and Belgravia." It is in three acts, the first being named Bohemia, the second Belgravia, and the third Arcadia. The action opens in the studio of an artist, named Arthur Brabazon, a Belgravian born, but poor, and who seeks to live by the exercise of his talents. He is engaged in painting a picture of Dolly Varden, his model being Amy Fenton (Miss A. Tasker), the daughter of the keeper of the lodging-house in which he is resident. An attachment grows up between them, which is observed by the Hon. Louis Singleton, (Mr. C. H. Peveril), who warns his friend of his danger. Arthur Brabazon (Mr. H. R. Teesdale), however, entertains honourable feelings, and sees no valid reason why he should not marry a young woman whom he knows to be good and accomplished. Amy, too, has a godfather, himself an artist, Michael Angelo M'Quilp (Mr. A. Wood), who is ever at hand to protect her, and who, as the joint friend of the lovers, takes on himself the conduct of their true interests. Mrs. Fenton (Miss H. Everard) is an eccentric landlady, whose heart is in the right place, and who, though she says many silly things, does only the right ones. These so-called Bohemians are good, honest people, outspoken and straightforward in word and deed. Brabazon has a sister married to a vulgar member of Parliament, Brassey Coyne, Esq., who patronises artists and means well, but is after all a rough diamond, of whom his aristocratic wife is half ashamed. Mrs. Coyne is against her brother seeking his living by the exercise of his talents, and opposed, of course, to his marriage with Amy. Scenes accordingly take place in Brassey Coyne's drawing-room which outrage all propriety, and a quarrel between the brother and sister ensues. The result to the former is a brain fever. The patient is cared for by Mrs. Fenton and her daughter, and removed to Richmond, where gradually he recovers. Singleton brings Mrs. Coyne to the spot. She endeavours, but vainly, to induce Amy to surrender her claim. Meanwhile M'Quilp brings information of Brabazon's being made an R.A.; whereupon Mrs. Coyne takes a different view of the matter, and consents to his marriage. All this is the old conventional action of such pieces, with nothing original either in conception or execution. The dialogue, however, is tolerably smart. The manners attributed to the Belgravians are, on the other hand, absurd. They are all, more or less, unmitigated snobs—the lady, Mrs. Brassey Coyne, being the worst of the lot. We wonder that Miss Bertram consented to appear in a part which has no attraction, and on which her personal advantages are all thrown away. The new scenery, by Messrs. George Gordon and W. Harwood, representing Richmond Hill, is good.

### OLYMPIC.

Mdlle. Beatrice has judiciously resolved to vary her entertainment by the addition of a shorter play, as introductory to the comedy of "Our Friends." She has selected an adaptation of "La Fiammina," by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, who has re-called it "Broken Ties." Mdlle. Beatrice herself undertakes the personation of the heroine, and plays the part admirably. She brings before us the woman who has sacrificed her husband and son for art, and who at the last moment is restored to a sense of duty and honour. The reader will perceive that in such a conclusion there is some departure from the original. All the parts were well filled, and the success of the drama was assured. Mdlle. Beatrice had already tested the merits of the version by frequently appearing in it while engaged on her provincial tour.

On Friday week Miss Glyn gave the second of her Shakspearean readings at the Hanover-square Rooms, and it was well attended. The play selected was "The Merchant of Venice." This reading brought out the qualities of the reader in many new phases. The domestic interest was well kept up, the comic element was most genially interpreted, and the characters of Portia and Shylock were powerfully and poetically embodied. Altogether, the reading of this play will increase Miss Glyn's already great reputation.

Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Government, has again firmly told that persevering body, the Amnesty Association, that he cannot and will not advise her Majesty to pardon the Fenian convicts still in prison.

The *Times* understands that Mr. Scudamore's scheme for the settlement of the telegraph branch of the Post Office has within this week been forwarded to the Treasury by the Postmaster-General, who has recommended it to the favourable consideration of "My Lords."

Thunderstorms and hailstorms occurred in the midland and northern counties at the close of last week. On Saturday an inquest was held at the village of Eddlesborough, Bucks, on the body of an agricultural labourer, named Dyer, who had been killed the previous afternoon by lightning. The deceased was mowing with two other men in a field, when a thunder-storm came on. All three were struck to the ground, but the other men were not much injured. The electric fluid entered Dyer's body over the region of the liver, and was supposed to have been attracted by a steel watch-chain he wore. The watch was smashed to pieces.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### RELIGION OF SAVAGES.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., began his sixth and concluding lecture, on Tuesday week, the 4th inst., by endeavouring to show that the demons and deities recognised in the religions of the lower races are derived from and modelled upon original conceptions of the human soul, and he pointed out that a large part of their deities were originally the ghosts of their ancestors, and worshipped as able to cause good and evil. The analogy between soul and demon was shown by the theory that disease is produced by demoniacal possession, the spirit acting in and through the patient's body, as its own soul would under such influence; and among savage tribes patients are recorded as uttering oracles, breaking loose from tight bonds, and manifesting similar apparently supernatural powers. Again, nature-spirits were formerly believed to act as souls in trees and rocks, winds and waters, causing storms and other meteorological phenomena. Tree-worship is to be traced from the simple sacrifice to a tree, as containing a soul or deity, among such tribes as the Ojibways and Tongans, and thence as far as to the ancient worship in Scandinavia; and in Sweden a famous linden-tree with three stems, to which offerings had long been made by the neighbouring people, gave name to the family in whose land it grew—that of the celebrated botanist, Linné, or Linnaeus. Mr. Tylor then considered the development of theological ideas into the polytheism of the lower races, in which the sky, sun, moon, earth, sea, and other parts of the universe are the principal deities, the system culminating in the conception of a deity supreme above the rest—an idea which approaches, though it scarcely reaches, the monotheism of more cultured nations. In conclusion, the transition in the use of the word spirit was traced as expressive of a series of philosophic ideas, retaining less and less of the original spiritual basis, till at last it has been identified with the ether pervading the universe. Finally, while dwelling upon the importance of the ethnology of religious doctrines, as explanatory of the doctrines themselves, Mr. Tylor expressed his opinion that, before many years have elapsed, a knowledge of comparative theology, showing the connection throughout the religions of the world, will form an essential part of theological education. (Mr. Tylor's works—"Researches on the Early History of Mankind," and "Primitive Culture: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom"—contain an immense amount of information relating to the subject of his lectures.)

### RADIANT HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., in his ninth and concluding lecture, delivered on Thursday week, resumed his illustrations of the phenomena of radiant heat, which possesses all the characteristics of light, except the power of exciting vision. He showed that not only transparent bodies, such as rock-salt, are diathermanous—that is, permit the passage of radiant heat—but that opaque bodies, such as bromine, black glass, lampblack, and soot, also possess this property; and while adverting to the power of the black bulb thermometer of absorbing all the heat of the visible light of the sun, he alluded to the invisible solar rays which it could not register. The different degrees of radiating power possessed by different substances was then exhibited by means of Leslie's cubes, filled with hot water; and it was shown that paper, flannel, varnish, and other substances as radiators are superior to metals; and that the radiating power of a gold surface is considerably augmented when it is coated with isinglass. By a series of experiments, Dr. Tyndall then demonstrated that the best radiators of heat are also the best absorbers; and, after explaining the construction and use of his ingenious experimental tube, connected with a copper cube containing hot water, as a source of heat, an air-pump to produce a vacuum, and a thermo-electric pile, with its galvanometer, to register results, he devoted the latter part of his lecture to illustrations of the effects of radiant heat upon gases. Among other conclusions, he demonstrated that some gases are far better radiators and absorbers than others; and he confirmed the law that a body absorbs with special power the heat which it emits. He then exhibited on the screen a magnificent spectrum, and showed that the yellow rays, due to the presence of sodium in the flame of the electric light, were absorbed and replaced by a black band when that metal was burnt in the lamp. As a final experiment, a rich and beautiful cloud was formed in a glass tube containing the vapour of the nitrite of butyl by the action of a beam of the electric light.

### HISTORY OF OZONE.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., gave the concluding Friday evening discourse on the 7th inst. He began by observing that while the action of oxygen in the free state, whether by itself or as it exists in the atmosphere in a state of dilution with nitrogen, is very gradual, the similar action of another elementary gas (chlorine), and of oxygen itself when existing in a state of a peroxide, as in peroxide of nitrogen, is decided and immediate. Under certain conditions, however, oxygen or air, without the addition of any other kind of matter to it, is found to acquire the energetic properties possessed by air or oxygen to which a small proportion of chlorine or peroxide of nitrogen has been added. These properties are mainly a characteristic penetrating smell and a power of attacking metals (as mercury), of bleaching and corroding vegetable fabrics, and of liberating iodine from iodide of potassium. Unlike, however, the similar properties of air or oxygen contaminated with chlorine or peroxide of nitrogen, these properties of so-called ozonised air are not affected by passing the air through a solution of carbonated alkali, but are destroyed by passing it through a tube heated from 250 deg. to 300 deg. centigrade. The means for imparting to air or oxygen this active character are mainly these:—First, by submitting it to electrification. This method of ozonification has undergone a great improvement by the substitution of an inductive electric action (effected in a form of instrument devised by Mr. Siemens) for the simple electric discharge. Secondly, by procuring oxygen as a product of the electrolysis of acidulated water, decomposed by Grove's battery, affording a current of much intensity; thirdly, by passing moist air over phosphorus, so as to effect its gradual oxidation. Other methods of ozonification exist; but all ozonised air or gas that has been made the subject of experiment has been obtained in one or other of these ways. The first step in the history of the subject was made by Schönbein, in 1840-5, who demonstrated that the energetic properties acquired by air or oxygen, when submitted to the foregoing modes of treatment, are really due to the formation in the air, or oxygen, of a new odorous substance, to which he gave the name of ozone (from the Greek *ozein*, to have a smell). The next step was the demonstration (effected mainly by Marignac, in 1845) that ozone is constituted either of oxygen alone or of oxygen with the addition of the elements of water. This was followed by the demonstration, contributed by many observers, that the matter of ozone is identical with the matter of oxygen—ozone being produced independently of the presence, and being decomposed without the production, of even a trace of

moisture. The next, and very important, step was the establishment by Andrews and Tait, in 1860, that ozone is merely a condensed form of oxygen. This conclusion was afterwards confirmed by Tyndall, and also by other observers. The last step in the history of ozone is the recent demonstration by Sir B. Brodie, in a series of very exact and laborious experiments, that ozone is one and a half times denser than ordinary oxygen; or that the weight of the matter of oxygen contained in any volume of ozone is one and a half times greater than the weight of the matter of oxygen contained in the same volume of ordinary oxygen. The probability of this being the relationship between oxygen and ozone had been pointed out by the lecturer some ten years ago as a deduction from the experiments of Andrews and Tait, and some experiments were afterwards made by Soret, not, indeed, giving very exact results, confirmatory of Dr. Odling's view. Sir Benjamin Brodie has further established the existence of five or six distinct modes of action or decomposition of ozone, whereby the question of the nature of the substance is at length removed from the domain of arbitrary speculation and brought within that of exact science. The lecture was fully illustrated by a series of experiments. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

### CHEMISTRY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, began his concluding lecture on the Chemical Action of Light, on Saturday last, by referring to the effects of the solar spots upon the light, which had been observed by Dr. De la Rue and Professor Balfour Stewart in their elaborate researches at the Kew Observatory. He then proceeded to illustrate the chemical phenomena involved in the art of photography, of which the following is a summary:—The action of light upon the salts of silver (the chloride, bromide, and iodide) is distinguished as photo-chemical, in which a visible change or decomposition of the salt is effected; and as photographic, in which this effect is invisible: the amount of light required to cause the latter change being far less than that needed to produce the former. The invisible image is developed and rendered visible by the action of reducing agents, which act only on those parts of the plate which have been exposed to light. The photographic action can be retarded or increased by the presence of certain substances; thus, acids retard, whilst certain soluble salts of silver increase the sensitiveness. The iodide of silver is, photographically, most sensitive in the presence of soluble silver salts; then bromide, and then chloride. All substances which absorb free iodine act as "sensitizers." In a brief historical sketch the Professor stated that Thomas Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in 1802, produced the first pictures by the action of sunlight on nitrate of silver. In 1814 Niepce obtained unalterable pictures by the action of light upon resins, from which etchings could be obtained. In 1826 Niepce and Daguerre prepared heliographic pictures, and in 1839 Daguerre invented the process which bears his name: an iodised silver plate being submitted to sunlight and then exposed to mercury vapour. In 1839 Mr. Fox Talbot produced his photogenic drawing, and in 1841 his talbotype or calotype process (photography on paper). Hyposulphites were employed to fix pictures by Sir John Herschel in 1840, and in 1851 Archer introduced the use of a film of collodion (a solution of gun-cotton in ether and alcohol), a most important event in the annals of photography. In 1859 Professors Bunsen and Roscoe published their determination of the chemical and visible brightness of burning magnesium, and its extreme richness in chemically active rays, and proposed a lamp for burning it; in 1864 it was successfully used for photography; and on May 6 in that year portraits of Sir Henry Holland, Professor Faraday, and others were taken in the theatre of the Royal Institution. These portraits Professor Roscoe exhibited, and also showed some heliochromes (photographs in natural colours) recently taken by M. Niepce St. Victor, and lent by Mr. John Spiller, stating that the colours are not permanent. On the wall were suspended tables giving the foundations of a quantitative photography showing the relative sensitiveness of various photographic papers. The lecture concluded with explanations and illustrations of the process adopted by the Autotype Company, by which permanent pictures are produced due to the sensibility to light of a mixture of bichromate of potash and gelatine or gum. A number of these interesting pictures was exhibited.

## THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

The banks of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, between four o'clock and six on Monday afternoon, were thronged with a mixture of all classes of Londoners and country visitors, eager to see the rowing-match of the American and British four-oared crews which had so long excited public expectation. The contest is related by our chronicler of athletic sports in his authentic and accurate report. The start, which took place just above the Ship, at Mortlake, the course being down the river, is the subject of an illustration. Our larger Engraving is from a sketch of the scene among the crowd of waiting people on shore. Ladies and their companion gentlemen, in open carriages or on horseback, as at Epsom or Ascot, serenely looked down amidst the pedestrian multitude, and felt the advantage of their more fortunate position. Standing at the water's edge, in a wonderful medley of diverse figures and groups unfamiliar to each other, were half the ordinary frequenters of Hyde Park-corner, Piccadilly, of the New-cut, Lambeth, and of Islington-green, with contingents from the City and East-End. A large sample of "all the world and his wife," bringing their children, too, in many cases, was displayed along the margin of the metropolitan stream. It was satisfactory to observe that they had no other discomfort to endure than the fatigue of long waiting. The weather was not so cruel as it is apt to be on the day of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. As the afternoon drew towards the adjourned time of starting, the sky became clear and the sun began to shine with a cheerful light and warmth. Apart from the interest of the race, it was not an unpleasant manner of passing a few spare hours.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, last week, bequests to the city charities to the amount of £14,000, by Mr. William Lamb, of London, were announced.

The *Observer* says that Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is to be made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. D. B. Robertson, C.B., British Consul at Canton.

The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts has this year been awarded by the council to Mr. Henry Bessemer, "for the eminent services rendered by him to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in developing the manufacture of steel."

The testimonial to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., from his friends in the Staffordshire Potteries is in the form of a handsome walnut cabinet, filled with choice specimens of the productions of the districts. The presentation will be made privately, at Mr. Bright's house.





A SKETCH AT THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.



## NEW BOOKS.

With the second volume, now published, we approach, whatever the praisers of past times may say, a golden epoch in the *History of England from the Year 1830*, by William Nassau Molesworth, M.A. (Chapman and Hall), for the very third page brings to our notice the accession of Queen Victoria. "We now enter," says the historian, proudly and truthfully, "on the history of a reign the events of which are equal in importance to those of any that has preceded it, and which has as good a title as any to be denominated the Augustan period of English literature;" and, as he could not himself very well assert, it must be asserted for him, that upon the historical branch of that literature his own work hangs as one of not the least substantial though it may not be one of the most ornamental fruits. It is easy to believe that, as he proceeds with his undertaking, he finds himself, as he says, more and more at a loss to so deal with necessary detail that the attention and interest of readers may not flag and be blunted as they watch the somewhat wearisome process of putting everything through the Parliamentary sieve. At the same time, he should have derived comfort from the reflection that he has now reached a point at which the vivid personal recollection of a new reign, commenced under new and happy auspices both for Queen and people, cannot fail to stimulate his readers, who will be, for the most part, either men and women whose life began not much earlier or much later than Queen Victoria's, or the younger relatives of those men and women; and, in either case, dryness of detail, arising "from the fact that in each successive year the history of England becomes more closely identified with the history of the British Parliament," will probably be very much relieved by habituation in the case of a generation quite accustomed to that identity and perfectly familiarised with the now universal newspaper. At any rate, the volume, which ranges from 1837 to 1853, is a perspicuous, plain, unvarnished, judicious, instructive account of and running commentary upon small as well as great events between the death of William IV. and the "tragedy of Sinope." There is no attempt at fine writing, picturesque description, meretricious tricks of style; the author, apparently, is contented to write good English, and studies to be as sparing of space as he is desirous of omitting nothing essential or usefully illustrative. Amongst the most interesting subjects which he deals with briefly but happily in the first chapter are the Queen's coronation, the invaluable boon which so shrewd and far-seeing a man as Sydney Smith denounced as "the nonsensical penny-postage scheme," the nowadays almost forgotten "Courtenay delusion," the Queen's marriage, the trial of Courvoisier, together with the extraordinary words actually used by the murderer's advocate, and the way in which the late Lord Campbell was promoted, from the attorney-generalship. In the second chapter, amidst more or less important questions and incidents, such as the now much-abused but to all appearance irremovable income tax, the story of copyright is told and has appended to it a very characteristic "petition of Thomas Carlyle, a writer of books," who concludes by begging the "honourable House" to "forbid all Thomas Teggs and other extraneous persons, entirely unconcerned in this adventure of his, to steal from him his small winnings, for a space of sixty years at shortest. After sixty years, unless your honourable House provide otherwise, they may begin to steal." A perusal of the third chapter will be good for those from whose memories are fading recollections of many memorable occurrences connected with Ireland and the great agitator, O'Connell, and for those who never heard of or have forgotten all about the demonstration made against turnpikes in Wales by the "children of Rebecca." The way in which the Anti-Corn-Law League grew and grew until it was at last admitted on all sides to be "a great fact" is most interestingly described in the fourth chapter. The fifth chapter contains an account of Baron Rothschild's first return for the city of London, of the opposition offered to the appointment of Bishops Lee and Hampden; of the rise, progress, and downfall of Chartism, including the farce enacted on Kennington-common; and of other important events at the close of the decade which ended in December, 1849. Amongst the contents of the sixth and last chapter will be found a succinct but sufficient narrative of the circumstances attendant upon the notorious Gorham case, the opening of the Great Exhibition, and the breaking out of the war which culminated in the long siege of Sebastopol.

Cobblers, of either gender, ought, of course, to stick to their lasts; but, when they omit to follow that golden rule, they do not necessarily turn out an uncommendable piece of work, as may be agreeably discovered from *The Court of Anna Carafa*, by Mrs. Horace Roscoe St. John (Tinsley). From the portrait at the beginning of the volume to the irrelevant chapter concerning "Free Italy" at the end there is something pleasant, or strange, or heart-stirring, or instructive to be found at nearly every page; and yet, if anybody should take up the book with an expectation of encountering records relating chiefly if not entirely to the Court, or at least the career, of Anna Carafa, there might arise at the outset a feeling of disappointment fatal to the proper appreciation of what, though not perfectly germane to the title, is, nevertheless, not devoid of intrinsic value. It is not improbable that even amongst those whose acquaintance with general history could not be justly described as despicable, or no better than slight, there are more than a few who, if they were to make a free and honest confession, would acknowledge that, so far as Anna Carafa is concerned, their minds are a complete blank; and that, if her very name does not sound unfamiliar in their ears, they really have not the least idea who she was, of what parentage she came, who and how numerous were her suitors, whom she married, and whom she loved but did not marry, how and in what wise and at what date she lived and died. On all these points considerable if not complete enlightenment is to be derived from the volume here treated of; and if the inquisitive reader should have to lay down the book without having been able to discover the exact birthday or birthyear of "the charming Carafa," the Andromache of her time, some consolation may possibly be afforded by the fact that nobody seems to know. The tinge of romance pervading certain portions of the narrative must not be regarded with suspicion; for, to say nothing of the daily experience which tends to convince us more and more that truth is stranger than fiction, the author appears to have been at great pains to ransack libraries and consult authoritative documents.

American visitors to Great Britain who have a taste for contemporary English literature will cherish the memorials of their personal acquaintance with famous writers on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. James T. Fields, of the well-known publishing firm at Boston, presents a bundle of such pleasant records and reminiscences, under the title *Yesterdays with Authors* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). He begins, however, with a few words about Alexander Pope, who belongs rather to the day before yesterday, and long before the days of Mr. James T. Fields; but the original portrait by Jonathan Richardson, which Mr. Fields happens to possess, enables him to claim the witty moralist of Twickenham as a

household friend. Thackeray and Dickens, both of whom visited America, and both of whom, at other times, were visited by Mr. Fields in this country—occupy the best part of the volume; and many of his anecdotes concerning those two genial spirits of the age have not been related elsewhere. In one of them, indeed, though Mr. Fields was in company with Thackeray upon the occasion to which it refers, the opening of the Manchester Free Library nearly twenty years ago, his remembrance is not perfectly correct. Neither Dickens nor Bulwer was present at that meeting; and the manner of Thackeray's breaking down in his attempt to make a speech, as we can testify from our own recollection, differed slightly from that described by Mr. Fields. Thackeray was speaking of the low and silly character of much of the cheap literature of that day, particularly the stories published in penny weekly numbers, which sought to excite an unwholesome sensation by dwelling on the imaginary vices of a licentious and luxurious aristocracy. He instanced a tale then current, for the edification of 'prentices and maid servants, chiefly made up of the supposed criminal assaults of George IV. during the Regency, upon the virtue and honour of betrayed young ladies. The tale in question, not named by Thackeray, was understood to be Reynolds's "Mysteries of the Court of London." Suddenly, in the midst of his half-bantering censure and comments upon that pernicious kind of fiction, which he had shown up in a very droll way, Thackeray seemed to be struck with a fear that he would not be able to finish his speech. His manner had been easy and composed up to that unlucky moment, his words had been appropriate and well arranged, and had come forth in a steady, even flow, without any sign of hesitation. A moment's silence, after breaking off in the middle of a sentence, drew all eyes to the face of the admired humourist, which was suffused with a hot blush of very unnecessary shame. He gave "a look of comic despair at the ceiling," then calmly bowed to the audience, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am quite unaccustomed to public speaking!" This courageous frankness, and the graceful dignity of his manner, won all their hearts; a burst of applause followed, amidst which Thackeray sat down, and no one could think he had any cause to feel mortification at the result. He afterwards became, by practice, a very effective speaker at public dinner-tables, but never so good as Dickens. The habits and sentiments of these two great authors, shown in many little actions of their private life, seem to have been carefully studied by Mr. James T. Fields; but we have not much to learn from him on that subject here. Their playfulness in the company of friends, and in letter-writing within the circle of their intimate confidence, often surprised him with its boisterous freaks of fun, sometimes verging on extravagance. It was very different with Wordsworth, on whom Mr. Fields once called at Rydal Mount. A brief notice of Miss Mitford, followed by a long series of letters from her to Mr. Fields, between December, 1848, and the Christmas of 1854, is not the least agreeable portion of this volume. But it would have been more discreet to have omitted from her letters some passages revealing the personal foibles of her Berkshire and Hampshire neighbours. Of Nathaniel Hawthorne, with whom Mr. Fields had much friendly intercourse to the time of his death, in 1864, we are told many interesting facts, and such as tend to enhance our regard for that sincere man of genius. Mr. Fields has made the most of his recollections of these distinguished literary lives.

Members of the Alpine Club have been so liberal with their accounts of European climbing that, grateful as we are for many excellent, vigorous, amusing, exhilarating, admonitory, and semi-scientific treatises, it is almost a relief to find the venue changed as it is in *Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada*, by Clarence King (Sampson Low and Co.). The author has by no means confined himself to the subject of mountaineering; indeed, the pages devoted to that matter do not amount to certainly more than a half of the number contained in the volume; but whatever shortcoming there may be in point of the titularly foreshadowed quantity is amply atoned for by quality. To read how what the gallant climbers "reverently named" Mount Tyndall was ascended and descended is enough to make the boldest hold his breath; for the two enterprising comrades who accomplished the feat were apparently so sparingly furnished with appliances and yet so overloaded with their absolutely necessary victualling apparatus, as well as endangered by the failure of their hobnailed boots, that their ultimate success was little short of miraculous. The incidental adventures, episodic stories, and explanatory or informative introduction and digressions are respectively exciting, entertaining, useful, and legitimate, and the writer's style is for the most part forcible and lively, with a far from unpalatable flavour of the dry Transatlantic humour. The author will, no doubt, take it as kindly as it is meant if it be pointed out to him that he is all abroad as to the meaning of "Hobson's choice." He alludes to "the choice of Hobson (whom I take to have been the youngest member of some company);" whereas "Hobson's choice" is well known to be an expression due to the practice of that imperious old carrier and stable-keeper of Cambridge who became famous for giving his customers free leave to choose whether they would take the horse which, according to his Persian and Median law, fell to their turn, or none at all.

A half-hour's easy, leisurely, dozy reading may be got, from time to time, out of *Poppies in the Corn*; or, *Glad Hours in the Grave Years*, by the author of "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye," &c. (Tinsley). It is a collection of articles reprinted from *London Society*. The style is that of the gossips amongst whom A. K. H. B. holds, perhaps, the most prominent place. They write in the first person singular, thus putting themselves upon familiar terms with their readers; they discourse about everything, and something more; they wax almost eloquent about tea, shrimps, and bread-and-butter; the beginning of talk is with them as the letting out of water; they seize upon the tiniest opportunity of moralising; and then, for fear lest they should be considered dull, they make such attempts at gaiety as call to mind the story of the German who was caught in the act of learning to be lively. Their essays are more remarkable for diffuseness than for anything else; but, if there is little originality, there are frequent quotations, often aptly chosen from the best masters, and there is generally a great deal of geniality, and an unexceptionable wholesomeness of tone. In the present case there are some very bright and pleasant pictures of the quiet, homely sort; and with the cheerful the pathetic is sometimes touchingly commingled. Occasion also is found for inculcating a few religious lessons.

It is now many years since "Guesses at Truth" created no little attention and met with no little favour; but whoever remembers that work will have no difficulty in understanding what sort of book to expect, so far as the arrangement of contents is concerned, when it is said that *Stray Thoughts and Short Essays*, by John R. Pretyman, M.A. (Longmans), reminds one, to that extent, of the aforesaid "guesses" promulgated by "two brothers." The author divides his work into five sections, entitled severally, ethical, social, political

mental, and literary; and in each there are some remarks, either of his own or others' invention, upon which it is worth while to reflect. A prefatory and imaginary dialogue between himself and a "candid friend" shows that he is perfectly aware of the particular quality in which he may be pronounced to be deficient by persons in search of some new thing; and undoubtedly the reader might be pardoned if, after acquaintance made with a few of the "stray thoughts," an inclination were felt to use language similar to that of the man who, being inveigled into the society of a self-introduced stranger named Smith, remarked that the name was not altogether unfamiliar to him.

## BOOKS OF POETRY.

We gladly welcome a little volume of new poems by Mr. Longfellow, published under the not very significant title, *Three Books of Song* (G. Routledge and Sons). The first portion, or "Book," is a second series of the delightful "Tales of a Wayside Inn," told in turn for each other's entertainment by the pleasant party of clever men at the Red Horse in Sudbury. They are the Landlord of that snug old house, called "The Squire," because he is the chief man in the village; the Student, the Sicilian, the Spanish Jew, the Theologian, the Poet, and the Musician. We are happy to find them, on the second day, all in good spirits, notwithstanding the heavy rain which keeps them indoors; and all, except the Squire, in cue for storytelling. The Sicilian gives us the anecdote of the neglected and starving old horse that publicly protested against his master's cruelty by munching the vine-branch—or was it a wisp of straw? which eked out the rope of the parish bell, to be pulled as a summons of civic aid in any case of private injustice. "The Bell of Atri" is very much in Leigh Hunt's manner. Then comes the Spanish Jew from Alicante, with an instance of the swift and striking chastisement of greed, from the fabulous Tartar history of "Kambalu." The Student brings his sixteenth-century tale of "The Cobbler of Haguenau," a shrewd German freethinker, whose more devout and credulous wife bought an indulgence from Friar Tetzels. "The Ballad of Carmilhan," recited by the Musician, is a wild and weird story of ancient Baltic mariners, and their fatal adventure in the unknown Atlantic. The Poet's tale of "Lady Wentworth" is a pleasing account of the deserved promotion of a good and gentle maiden from household drudgery to be the mistress of a noble mansion. "The Legend Beautiful," told by the minister of religion, is the familiar monastic legend which relates the blissful vision of Christ enjoyed by a faithful monk engaged in feeding the poor. Lastly, as the Landlord of the Wayside Inn does not answer to the call upon him, the Student has to contribute another tale, which is that of "The Baron of St. Castine," showing how a gallant young nobleman of Southern France rambled in North America, and brought home an Indian princess for his bride. We like all these stories very much; but the Preludes and the Interludes are still more charming, as it was in the first series. Let us hope that Professor Longfellow may in future years pay many such happy visits to the Wayside Inn, with these agreeable companions; and that he may report to us whatever is produced from their store of choice learning in the romances of every age and clime. The second "Book" or section of this volume is an historical drama called "Judas Maccabeus." It does not seem equal in merit to the narrative and idyllic pieces. It is, like "The Divine Tragedy," which dealt with some incidents in the life of Our Saviour, an ineffective attempt to dramatise, in a modern literary form, the characteristic features of Jewish life in Palestine, with its intense zeal and faith in Jehovah. Although the history of the Maccabees does not form part of the canonical Scriptures admitted by the Protestant Churches, it shares with the Old Testament a certain claim to special regard. This, perhaps, would make it unsuitable for an experiment of this kind; but Mr. Longfellow has not scrupled, on the former occasion, even to try conclusions with the New Testament in the same manner. He has but a scanty measure of the faculties peculiar to the dramatist. There is a lack of solid substantiality, of originality, and of versatility, in his conceptions of the different persons introduced. We cannot say much for "Judas Maccabeus." The third portion of this volume consists of a few slight translations from Oriental, Italian, Spanish, and French poetry.

The wayward genius of Mr. Robert Browning has perpetrated another monstrosity of deliberate clumsiness and affected incoherence. It is as though a man, walking, chose to straddle both legs sideways; and, speaking, to mumble each syllable with a forced contortion of the lower jaw. *Fine at the Fair* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) is even worse than the *Prince of Hohenstiel-Schwangau*. No writer but Mr. Carlyle is capable of such bad English as Mr. Browning, though he, as well as Carlyle, could show us the best usage of our native idiom, if an unhappy whim had not seduced them. As for the structure of his verse in this odd composition, it is a halting waddle in fetters of faulty rhyme. It presents twelve syllables in the line, without the slightest rhythmic spring; couplets without cadence or close, tagged in mere doggerel, leaning against each other all ways at once, like awkward people in a jostling crowd; jerky stops where the metre requires a flow of sound; lumbering lengthy periods, which drag for twenty lines unrelied by a pause; distressing to the ear, oppressive to the mind. These defects of form in Mr. Browning's new work keep company with his amazing crudities and obscurities of thought, as of a man half-asleep, writing such vague words as drift into his mental view. These are to pass for inspired utterances of philosophic poetry, or the oracles of a profound and accomplished mind! Mr. Browning is a scholar and a shrewd man of the world. He cannot mean this. He is surely trying an experiment on the "the British public, you who love me not." We do not advise the reader to take up *Fine at the Fair*; but we refer to its perusal any who may doubt the truth of our judgment. The subject, or rather occasion, of this strange rhapsody, is the sight of a French dancing-girl observed by a gentleman and his wife at the rustic fair of Pornic, in Brittany. She does nothing but look pretty and smile when the gentleman puts money in her hand; but his wife, Elvire, feels a little feminine jealousy, and he has to explain why he notices *Fine*. All things in heaven and earth, personal experiences, history, ethics, and metaphysics, theology, and psychology, are pressed into the service of his lengthy and tedious discourse in their walk by the seaside. It would have been quite enough to have said, as he does say, that he had been swimming in the sea early that fine spring morning; that he had been smoking a cigar after breakfast, which put him in good humour, enjoying his good health; and that he thought a pretty girl like *Fine* should be admired in an innocent way, like any other pretty thing. Elvire is a sensible woman; she would prefer this simple account of the matter to the dreary monologue of transcendental egotism, with which Mr. Browning has afflicted both her and us. The author has great knowledge of mankind, and a penetrating intellectual force, which he has shown best in dissecting the tangled web of passionate motives in characters like the chief actors in "The Ring and the Book," impelled by a complication of feelings and circumstances to deeds out of the common tenour of life. Mr. Browning would still command our atten-

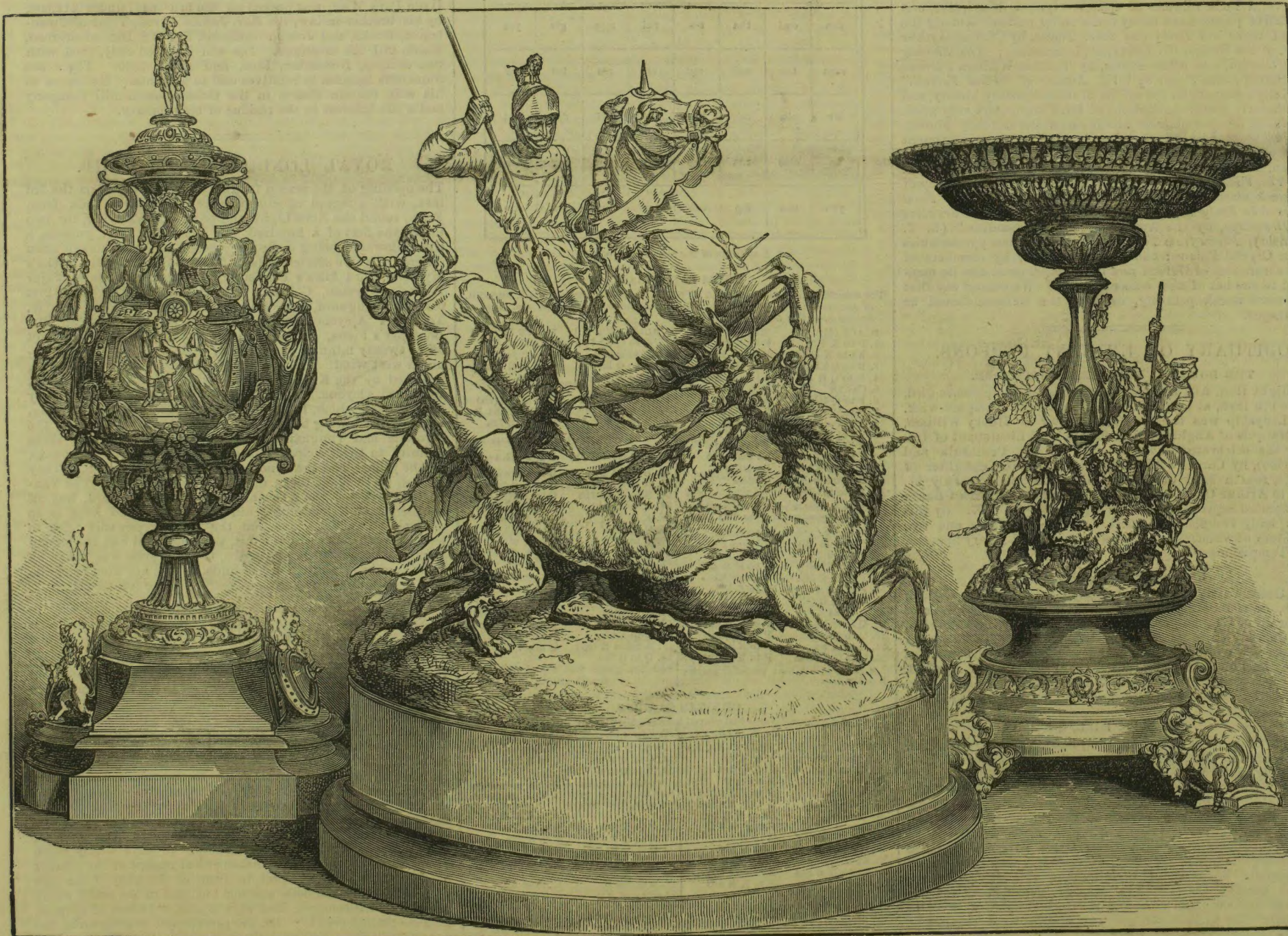


The Queen's Gold Cup, given by her Majesty for Ascot Races this year, is not a cup, but a beautiful épergne, designed and modelled, in the Italian style, by Mr. W. F. Spencer, for Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, the manufacturers. Its shaft is surrounded by characteristic and spirited figures in an action which the reader of Sir Walter Scott's novels will not fail to recognise—that of Quentin Durward saving the life of King Louis XI., in the boar-hunt. The Ascot Cup, also manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, from Mr. Spencer's design, is a vase of Elizabethan—or, rather, Shakspearean—invention. A statuette of Shakespeare stands aloft upon the lid; the two handles are graceful and imposing female figures, as of the Muses, Comedy and Tragedy; at the neck of the vase are Duncan's horses, said, in "Macbeth," to have wildly eaten each other, in the general amazement of nature at the murder of Duncan. The bas-relief in front of the body of the vase represents Lady Macbeth and her husband in the scene where she derides his remorse, and says to him, "Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers!" On the reverse side is sculptured the fight between Macbeth and Macduff.





CUTTER MATCH OF THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.



THE ASCOT PLATE.